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**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

State Farms Cut Burden; Mass Arrests Hit Fascists; Railroad Pay Jumps O. K.'d

The World's Day—July 12, 1943

Boston: Institution Food Mostly Home-Grown

Seventy-five per cent of food, except beef, to be consumed at Massachusetts state institutions is being raised on institution farms, Maj. George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent, announced today. [Page 5.]

Testimony from a member of the Grand Jury that reindicted seven Boston police officials today told Judge John V. Spalding, who is hearing the defendants' pleas in abatement, that Atsistant Attorney General Frank J. Volpe played cards for money with the Grand Jurors.

Fresh fish still seemed assured Greater Boston consumers today as vessels sailed, and OPA price ceilings, effective tomorrow, were discussed by boat owners and union officials. [Page 5.]

Dr. Artaur A. Hauck, President of the University of Maine, has flown to England to view the United Kingdom in wartime as a guest of the British Ministry of Information, it was announced today. Dr. Hauck, a student of international relations, has been instrumental in conducting conferences on Canadian-American relations and Institutes of World Affairs here.

New England's fuel oil situation was characterized as "slightly improved," and the future for solid fuels as "not so bright," by Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, State Conservator, who conferred with Governor Saltonstall today on his arrival home from Washington.

In Europe: Fascists Arrested for Mussolini Plot

A plot against Premier Mussolini has resulted in mass arrests among Fascist Party members in the Taranto Province of Southeastern Italy, according to a Tass radiocast from Moscow.

Marshal Pétain has summoned his Cabinet at Vichy to hear Chief of Government Pierre Laval make a long statement on foreign policy, the German-controlled Paris Radio reports.

Robin Moor, American merchant ship torpedoed in the South Atlantic on June 9, 1941, while America was still a neutral, was sunk by a German submarine, the Berlin Radio admits. Previously, the Germans denied all responsibility for the sinking and refused to consider a claim for damages.

Washington: Vinson O. K.'s Railroad Pay Jump

Fred M. Vinson, Economic Stabilization Director, approved wage adjustments recommended by the Railroad Panel Emergency Board in five cases, one of which grants an increase beyond the "Little Steel" formula. Mr. Vinson, however, held the increase justified as "a necessary one under the interrelated job classifications" and as "being well within the sound and tested going rates" for the railroad industry in the particular area.

The Truman Committee's over-all report on the aviation industry is to be followed by a probe of the large number of military plane crashes in the United States and also of reports that hundreds of airports built abroad with American money will be turned over to the countries where they are located. [Page 3.]

Induction of 18-and-19-year-old high school students who have completed more than half of their academic year will be postponed until they finish that year under a law just signed by President Roosevelt.

The Truman Committee's week-end report on the aviation industry which included charges that the Wright Aeronautical Corporation at Lockland, Ohio, had delivered defective engines was followed by the announcement it would investigate postwar landing rights on fields built abroad with U. S. funds. [Page 3.]

Both birth and mortality rates in the United States continue to rise, the Census Bureau reported, but the birth rate increase is more than double that of mortalities.

National: Negro Soldier Killed in Army Camp

One Negro soldier was killed and six others wounded in an encounter between white and Negro soldiers at Camp Shenango in Pennsylvania, Sunday evening, the Army Press Relations Office announced. The casualties occurred after an undetermined number of Negro soldiers forcibly entered a supply building and armed themselves with rifles and ammunition and began firing into an area occupied by white soldiers, it was announced.

Miners in the Southwestern Pennsylvania soft coal fields started a back-to-work movement after insurgent strikes last week had kept some 17,000 diggers from their jobs. [Page 3.]

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, which claims a membership of more than 6,000,000, said in New York it was "a part of A. F. of L. policy" to seek the defeat of every Senator or Representative who voted for the Smith-Connally anti-strike bill.

Canada: Huge Postwar Currency Plan Submitted

A new postwar currency plan to facilitate international trade has been submitted to the Canadian House of Commons by Canadian monetary experts. It calls for formation of an international exchange fund, with initial capital of $8,000,000,000, and a potential capital of $12,000,000,000. It differs from American and British plans principally in the matter of control, requiring a majority vote of members of the "clearing union," while the American plan puts decisions to a four-fifths vote. Voting power in the Canadian version would depend on "quotas" to be agreed on by nations participating in the plan.

Orient: Tojo Completes Tour of Inspection

Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo has returned from an inspection tour of the Philippines, Burma and Malay, the Tokyo Radio reports in a broadcast picked up in New York.

The War

Latest developments from world battle fronts: Page 1, Columns 7 and 8.

President Signs Farm Bill, Regrets Crop Insurance Lag

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt today signed the $848,295,883 Agriculture Department supply bill, but said he "regretted exceedingly that Congress failed to provide funds to continue" the crop-insurance program.

In a statement to the press after making the appropriation bill law, the President said:

"I certainly hope that when Congress returns from its recess, funds will be provided to continue this program which will mean so much to our farmers and at the same time enable agriculture to be placed on a more stable basis than ever before."

Mr. Roosevelt commented that weather is the major hazard of agriculture, and said: "Certainly in these times when the farmer is being urged to produce more and assume greater risks, we should not stop a program which is of such tremendous potential value to them."

Saying that Congress dropped crop insurance on the claim that it was too expensive, Mr. Roosevelt said the program had not yet been given a fair trial, and recalled that similar criticisms of cost had been made in the past with regard to rural free delivery of mail and more recently in connection with the program of rural electrification.

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Weather Report

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 9:39 p. m. and ends Tuesday at 4:49 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 9:23 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:50 a. m.

Liberal Rules Are Applied To 'Gas' Vacations

Local boards not too harsh in interpretation of 'adequate alternative means of transportation.'

Vacation gasoline was being made available to most applicants in the Greater Boston area today.

Local War Price and Ration Boards—with whom rests the authority for issuing the one-trip, summer-vacation travel permits—are being very liberal in their interpretation of the "adequate alternative means of transportation" clause in the amendment to the pleasure-driving ban on gasoline. The permits will be good beginning Thursday.

"Washington never does send instructions to local boards," said Lawrence J. Bresnahan, State OPA Director, today, in answering criticisms that confusion reigned as to just how the original announcement was to be interpreted.

"Directives to local boards all go out from this office," he continued, "and I feel certain they are well qualified to carry out and interpret such directives."

Sent to Local Boards

Immediately after the amendment was announced, he said, instructions were sent to local Boards, and printed application forms were in their hands shortly afterward.

A cross-section interview with numerous Greater Boston boards this morning revealed that apparently none are bending backward to keep gasoline from legitimate vacationers who wish to use it in making a single round trip to their summer homes or vacation residence. Rather, they seem to be bending backyard to give applicants the desired gasoline.

"Adequate alternative means of transportaion" is being interpreted liberally as including destinations a mile and a half or more from railway stations or bus terminals. Also, the Boards apparently are using "good common sense" in issuing the permits.

Applications Light

A family, for example, with several small children, and taking along bedding, food, and clothing for the best part of the summer, would be granted a permit, even if their summer home were closer than a mile and a half from the station. Obviously, the Boards state, regular transportation facilities—generally crowded—are inadequate in such a case.

Applications were comparatively light at the central Boston Board this morning, only two being issued. However, by comparison, the Lynn Board was mobbed. During the first hour and a half after opening this morning, 29 permits were issued. Only a few applications were turned down.

Steel Arc Closing on Southern Sicily, Syracuse and 9 Other Key Towns Taken; Flight Report From Europe: Britain

Courage of the people under stress stands out as really great story of war.

Back from a visit by air to Sweden and Britain, the Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor writes six articles "Flight Report From Europe." The first follows:

By Charles E. Gratke
Foreign Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

We were 6,000 feet over the mid-Atlantic. It was a moment, coming home, to cast up impressions. The officer-not-in-uniform across the Clipper aisle inevitably asked:

"What's the biggest story you found in Europe?"

Usually you can't answer that. But this time it was simple. The story is only a fragment. It has no dénouement. It is the story of Chris.

Her name is really Crystal. She's one of the English girls loaned to the Americans to drive staff cars. She wears the legend "U. S. Driver" in a circle upon her shoulder. She drove our party of visiting correspondents around the still-smiling English countryside, looking at American military installations, for three days.

Rather a good driver, we thought, wondering where she learned. Then we came to Coventry.

Visit to Coventry

The Major had to telephone ahead and it had been a long time since breakfast. Chris knew where there was a bakery, so we walked around the corner to see what we could buy without ration cards. And we remarked that she seemed to have been there before.

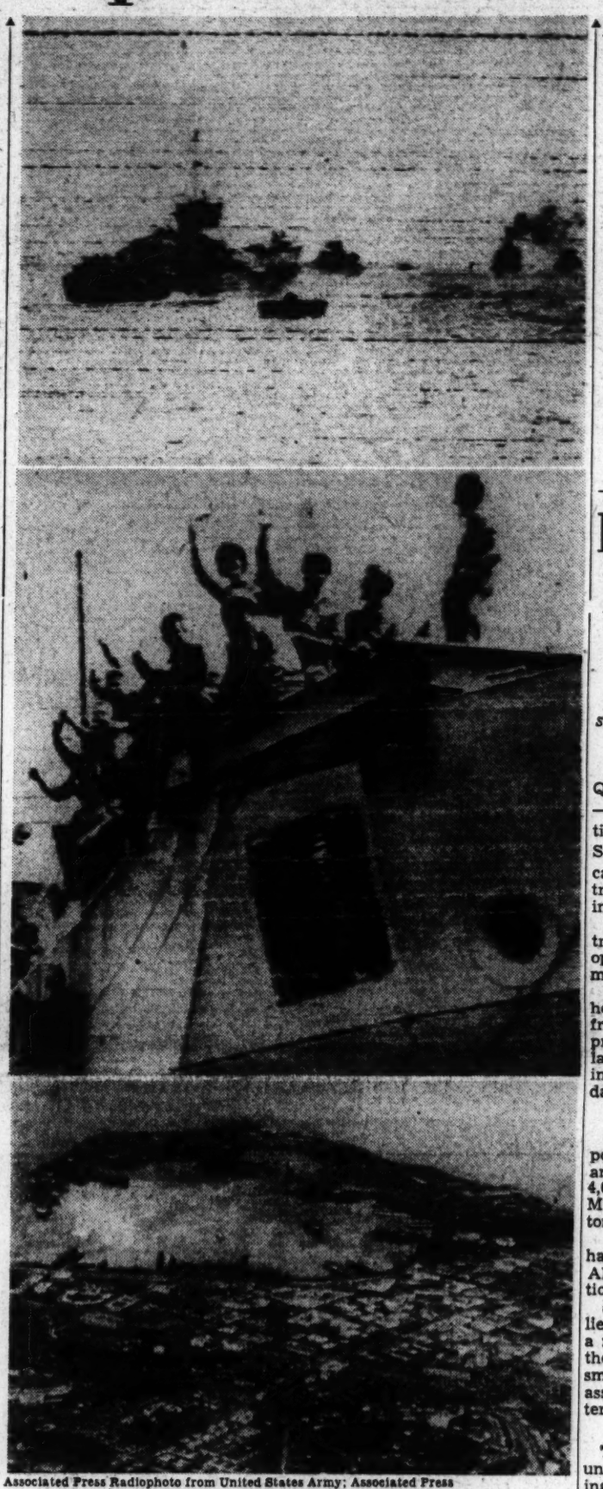
Chris had arrived in Coventry an hour and a half after the blitz. She was driving an ambulance. She drove it for 16 solid days.

Her story is as simple as that. Except for bits that came out later, like the Junkers plane that crashed in the middle of things and how Chris helped get the Germans out . . . the rubble, the destruction, and the heartbreak.

The English don't talk about the things that matter most. Especially when almost everyone is quietly being heroic. But you can't be in Britain in these days without sensing the reason the island fortress still stands.

It was not only that the people did not know, in 1940, how near they were to the verge of defeat. It is rather that they possess a kind of inner conviction that the

Continued on Page 7, Column 1



Associated Press Radiophoto from United States Army; Associated Press

Start of Sicilian Invasion

Top: Bristling with war materials and heavily armed assault troops, transports, barges, and other vessels of the Allied invasion fleet move for the attack on Sicily. Center: Packed in a boat of the invasion fleet, Allied assault troops wave goodbye. Top two photographs, among the first of the Sicilian invasion launched July 10, were transmitted by United States Signal Corps radiophoto from Algiers. Bottom: Waterfront of Messina, ferry terminal city linking Sicily with the Italian mainland.

Allies capture three airfields, capture between 2,000 and 4,000 prisoners, and repel seven tank attacks—Russians hold firm on Orel-Kursk-Belgorod front—Munda heavily bombed

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

The invasion of Sicily is going well.

Anglo-American-Canadian forces have thrown a steel arc around the island's southeastern coastal area.

The ancient port of Syracuse has been captured. Nine other key towns, including Licata, Gela, and Pozzallo, also are in Allied hands. At least three airfields have been seized.

Between 2,000 and 4,000 prisoners have been taken and at least seven strong tank-supported Axis counterattacks have been thrown back.

Thus far, however, the invaders do not appear to have encountered the main enemy defense forces. Most of the enemy prisoners have been Italians, who have shown little disposition to fight.

Allied losses have been gratifyingly light.

Meanwhile, on the other two vital fronts of the global war—Russia and the South Pacific—the general situation remains substantially as it was at the end of last week. The Russians still are holding firm against repeated Nazi assaults in the Orel-Kursk-Belgorod area, and the Japanese base at Munda on New Georgia Island is being subjected to a crushing air assault, which, presumably, is the prelude to an all-out land attack. Some American troops are only three miles away.

As in the Allied victory in Tunisia, air power is playing a dominant role in the conquest of Sicily. Paralyzing blows are being struck in quick succession at Axis communication links and bases, both in Sicily and Italy. Enemy aerial opposition is outclassed. In one action alone, fast new American A-36 fighter-bombers smashed at least 400 enemy vehicles seeking to rush up troops and supplies for counterattacks.

It now appears that the main Allied landings were carried out at various points between Syracuse and Licata, which is almost in the center of the southern Sicilian coastline. Axis reports of landings on the southwest tip of the island have not as yet been confirmed.

A steady stream of Allied reinforcements continues to pour ashore. Nowhere have enemy surface craft put in an appearance. According to one British correspondent, upwards of 2,000 ships took part in the initial landing operations, more than doubling the 850 warships and merchantmen which made up the North African invasion fleet.

The general pattern of the campaign perhaps may be deduced from the fact that Syracuse was among the first points captured. This port, on the east coast of the island, lies athwart a road and a railroad line which run through 80 miles of relatively flat coastal country to Messina, Sicily's lone railhead, which is only two miles from the Italian mainland.

Obviously, the logical move for the Allies is to proceed along these coastal pathways to the north, for by capturing Messina they would be able to cut off the Axis forces from their main supply bases in one fell swoop. They also would eliminate much of the advantage which the rugged terrain of the Sicilian interior might give to the defenders. As a matter of fact, the whole campaign in Sicily may be fought out along the coastal plains, with few, if any, major forays into the interior until the entire island has been ringed.

The general picture in Russia remains obscure. The Russians say the Germans are continuing desperate efforts to break the Soviet defense between Orel and Belgorod; the Germans say they are not. But this much is beyond peradventure—the Germans are beginning the second week of their offensive on much the same ground as they occupied on July 5.

On the other hand, in spite of Russian claims that in seven days of battle the Germans have lost 2,500 tanks and 1,068 planes, there is still some doubt

Continued on Page 1, Column 1

Interior Drive Not Needed To Conquer Sicily

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

AMERICAN FIELD HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, July 12—One of the important considerations in the Allied invasion of Sicily is the fact that the Island can be captured, or at least neutralized, without deep penetration into the interior.

All the commercial and industrial life on the Island has developed on the coast line and all major towns are seaports.

The main ports which have been heavily and repeatedly attacked from the air in the Allies' sustained preinvasion blitz are Trapani, Milazzo and Palermo, ranked according to the order of the peacetime daily cargo-handling capacities.

Most Important Ports

The four most important of these ports are Trapani (between 6,000 and 7,000 tons), Messina (between 4,000 and 5,000 tons), Palermo and Milazzo (between 3,000 and 4,000 tons).

The effectiveness of these ports has been reduced greatly both by Allied bombing and Axis demolition.

None of the Sicilian ports is believed to have continued in use as a major Axis naval base recently, though they have been used by small naval craft detailed to harass Allied shipping in the Mediterranean narrows.

Allied Bombings

The Allies have been able to give undivided attention to the bombing of air fields and ports in Sicily. The 9,925 square miles of territory, lying within a rough triangle 200 miles long on the north coast, 120 miles on the east, and 180 miles on the southwest, offer singularly few targets of industrial importance except for one or two refineries connected with the sul-

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

U. S. to Enter Food Trade: Roll-Backs to Roll Away

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—As a means of keeping the cost of living in balance, the Government is laying plans to purchase and resell an increasing amount of food, it is understood here.

This will be in lieu of the roll-back-subsidy program which, as forecast last week, will be dropped, except for the two articles of butter and meat.

It is possible that a revised form of the food-stamp program will be worked out, and Government officials now are considering the idea.

The administration is dropping the roll-back food subsidies for two reasons, it is understood here—Congressional opposition in Senate and House and the belief that the same goal can be achieved more simply by other forms of food subsidies.

Tip Given in Senate

The tip that the roll-back would be dropped was given in the Senate debate of July 6. Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio was quoted the next day as saying:

"Regardless of what Congress does, the Administration will never again try to put on a roll-back subsidy.

It has become increasingly evident that Mr. Taft spoke with authority, and his views are borne out by Federal officials. He added:

"As a matter of fact, ordinary subsidies to keep prices down are exactly the same in principle as roll-back subsidies, but are infinitely easier to put into operation and are much less likely to rouse resentment."

Subsidy Argument

Chief argument for subsidies is that it keeps down the price of food in accordance with the object of the control law passed by Congress last October announcing that both prices and wages would be stabilized as of Sept. 15, 1942. Wages, it is argued, were stabilized under the Little Steel formula, but living costs rose about 9 per cent in the year following the date of wage stabilization, of which a disproportionate amount was in increased food costs.

If the line of stabilization is to be held, it is argued, the prices of foods must be held down, and the system of subsidies through purchases of food and resale by the Government has worked effectively in Britain and Canada, although conditions are different there and modifications of those systems obviously must be made.

The system is a bookkeeping transaction, with the food handler becoming the Government's agent and receiving its subsidy from the Government.

Early announcement is expected here of the membership of the interim commission of the United Nations on Food and Agriculture. Chairman of the interim body may be Paul Appleby, United States Undersecretary of Agriculture.

Japanese Solve Textile Problem With 'Wool Worm'

MELBOURNE, July 12 (AP)—The Japanese claim they have discovered an insect similar to the silkworm in the mountains of Java which produces a fiber with some of the qualities of wool, Aneta, Dutch news agency, reported.

The agency said it had monitored a Tokyo radio broadcast of a Batavia dispatch by Domei, Japanese news agency, which described the product.

The Japanese said the fiber seemed suitable for developing a textile industry to take the place of wool imports cut off by the war.

The Japanese announcer said the insect was known as the "elisan" and that it forms a cocoon similar to that of the silkworm. He added the method of working with it is simpler, however, and that it can be handled by natives. The fiber was described as more resistant to alkali than silk.

Eyewitness Describes Landing on Sicily

By Ross Munro
Canadian Press War Correspondent

WITH CANADIAN TROOPS IN SOUTHEAST SICILY, July 12—A convoy carrying assault troops from Britain sailed for the Mediterranean and went right to the Sicilian beaches without being attacked by aircraft.

The whole 2,000-mile trip was without any trouble. We sailed right through the Sicilian Channel and Malta Channel toward Pachino Peninsula in daylight, with the whole invasion armada concentrated in one gigantic convoy.

The day before the attack, we started to head in the general direction of Sicily, and everyone was keyed to a high pitch. In the morning the wind started to kick up whitecaps on the Mediterranean, which until then had been as calm as a mill pond.

Canadians Prepare

Down in the mess decks, the Canadians were preparing for the landing. They got their kits together, daubed a little more oil on their weapons, sorted out grenades, and loaded up with ammunition.

They were having a whale of a time.

In the sergeants 'mess, some noncommissioner officers were playing cards and drinking soda pop—our ship was dry all the way. In the officers' lounge, a British Tommy who was an excellent pianist was playing some lively tunes and some melancholy ones.

The officers met in the lounge and were addressed by their colonel. Similar meetings were held aboard the other ships as the zero hour approached.

"We are one the eve of a night in history that will never be forgotten," said the colonel. "We will look back on this night, and our children will. We will look back on it as the night we started to put the skids to the enemy."

Then everyone repeated the Lord's Prayer and shoow hands all around.

No Air Attack

There still was no air attack. Unbelievable! At midnight we saw great flashes in the distance where Sicily lay. Our bombers were hitting their targets. Tracers reached into the sky. There were some

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Soviet Tells Nazis Of Sicily Invasion

By the Associated Press

New York, July 12

The Russians have set up loudspeakers along the Eastern front to inform opposing German troops of the Allied invasion of Sicily, the British Broadcasting Corporation said today in a radiocast reported by United States Government monitors.

The broadcast, directed to Germany in the German language, also declared that Soviet planes were dropping leaflets over Nazi lines announcing the invasion, the Office of War Information said.

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 12—The interdependence of the Sicilian and Kursk fronts is especially marked in the air. The once supreme Luftwaffe has passed the peak of its power. Its first-line strength of 5,000 planes is no longer sufficient for its commitments.

The course of war has proved that the side which has supremacy in the air (or even temporary superiority) over the scene of fighting, whether it has been by land or by sea, always has won. General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's pursuit of the British Eighth Army to the outskirts of Alexandria, Egypt, is the nearest exception to this rule.

Hitler's hope of being successful either in Russia or in Sicily, therefore, is dependent on his gaining and retaining air superiority at each place. He can do this only if he is quickly successful at one and can reinforce the other before it is too late. He can, of course bolster either place by drawing on his other air fleets in Norway, France, and the Low Countries, or the Balkans; but he dare not forget that command of the sea by the Allies has made any of these other countries possible landing places for raids which, if not quickly countered, may well develop into a full-scale amphibious offensive.

Should our Russian allies hold fast around Kursk, and their vigor-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Boston Police Officials' Abatement Pleas Heard

A Suffolk County Grand Juror today testified in Superior Court that Assistant Attonrey General Frank Volpe had played cards for money with members of the grand jury which returned two indictments on seven high Boston police officials.

Mr. Volpe promise dto make a statement later in the day in regard to the Grand Juror's charge.

The Juror, Frederick W. O'Brien, of Chelsea, mad ehis statement during the hearing of pleas in abatement filed by six police defendants. He said that when the Jurors were called to consider reindictment of the Boston policemen, the first true bill having been quashed by Judge James C. Donnelly, Mr. Volpe had entered into a card game.

The second indictment returned by the Grand Jury included the original seven Boston policemen and also charged them with conspiracy to permit gaming in Boston. However, Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, one of the indicted, was freed by Judge Frank J. Donahue earlier this month.

Other defendants besides Captain Keating and the Police Commissioner are Superintendent Edward W. Fallon; Capt. John A. Dorsey; Deputy Superintendent James R. Claflin and John M. Anderson; and Sergeant Arthur M. Eunson.

Asked by William H. Lewis, attorney for Captain Keating, if there was a gard game going on in the Grand Jury room in "which the assistant attorney general, Mr. Volpe, took part—for money," Mr. O'Brien said, "yes."

At this point William F. Hayes, an assistant attorney general, jumped to his feet to make an objection. Judge John V. Spalding excluded the question. Defense attorney Lewis made the following offer of proof which was read into the record:

"I offer to show that during the deliberations of the Grand Jury that presented this indictment there was a card game for money which took place in the Grand Jury room in which Mr. Volpe participated; that the stakes were 5 and 10; that Mr. Volpe raised the stakes to 25; that Mr. Volpe won some money from the Grand Jurors."

After the testimony regarding the card game Mr. Lewis asked the witness if the Grand Jurors had been told by either Mr. Hayes or Mr. Volpe why they had been called.

"We knew in a general way we were there to reindict the police ocials," Mr. O'Brien testified.

Asked how much time it took the Grand Jurors to return the second indicement, the witness replied:

"The second indictment? We didn't need any time. We were all set before we went in there." Mr. O'Brien later admitted that the actual voting couldn't have taken more than 10 minutes.

Assistant Attorney General Joseph Bacigalupo took the position that the second indictment was an entirely new case an das such the pleas in abatement raised no issues of fact but simply matters of law and that being the case there would be no need to hear witnesses.

Interested spectator in today's hearing was Police Commissioner Timilty.

Before the defense counsel started arguments Judge Spalding said:

"I'm going to assume that the Grand Jurors heard additional evidence in connection with the second indictment. I'm not going to assume they heard any particular kind or how much."

Interested spectator at today's hearing was Francis T. Leahy, counsel for Commissioner Timility during the latter's motion-to-quash hearing.

Parley With the President Near on Winter's Oil Supply

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—A special congressional committee investigtaing the petroleum shortage in the East yesterday disclosed it has gained an opportunity to present to President Roosevelt its recommendations to prevent a "fuel oil famine" from endangering lives and halting war production this coming winter.

Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr. of New Jersey, Chairman of the group, said that an audience had been arranged for him with the President within a few days, and that it would be attended by War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes, War Production Chief Donald Nelson, Price Administrator Prentiss Brown, and Joseph Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation.

"We are not alone concerned with the severe gasoline shortage," said Mr. Hartley, "but we also are especially concerned about the fuel oil supply for our homes, institutions, and war industries this winter."

The Committee has recommended:

1. Extension of rationing to the midwestern states—"not," as Mr. Hartley put it, "because misery loves company"—but to build up reserves there for later shipment to the East.

2. An increase in the price of crude oil to encourage wildcat prospecting and production in stripper and secondary wells.

3. Greater utilization of canals and inland water routes to move petroleum products.

4. Transfer of petroleum rationing and price fixing from the Office of Price Administration to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, the Petroleum Administrator.

George F. West

PORTLAND, Maine, July 12 (AP)—George Fletcher West, who passed on here today, was builder and operator of utilities firms in half a dozen states. A native of Somerville, Mass., Mr. West left Harvard College to enter business here with an uncle, the late George F. Westcott, who was a pioneer in the development of water, gas and electrical utilities.

Among the cities where Mr. West's firm, George F. West & Son, had utilities interests were Springfield, Mo., Delaware, Ohio, Plattmouth, Neb., Leadville, Colo., and Shenango, Pa. In Maine, his firm built or operated the Biddeford and Saco Water Co., the Casco Bay Light and Water Co., and water companies in Newport, Winterport and Freeport.

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• Mr. Peden
• Mr. Foster
AND DOUBLE-CHECKED FOR PERFECT FIT ON OUR X-RAY MACHINE

Fresh From the Farm to Your Dinner Table

By a Staff Photographer

Variety of Fruits and Vegetables Grown on Lookout Farm, South Natick, Mass.

Hit by farm-labor shortages, Cyrus Jenness, owner of a 250-acre fruit and vegetable farm in South Natick, Mass., has had to resort to grammar and high school boys and girls, college girls, and even Missouri Negroes to plant and harvest his crop. Top picture shows some of the younger boys and girls picking and bunching radishes. Upper left: Two Smith College girls wash up a bit before lunch. Upper right: Mr. Jenness with some of his carefully washed and packed vegetables. Lower left: Customer selects fresh vegetables at the farm's roadside stand. Lower right: The Smith College girls prune tomato plants.

Retail-Store Drive For 'Mystery Ship' Stamp Sales Begins

A drive by Boston retail stores to raise $745,466 in War Savings Stamps sales to help build the mystery ship, Shangri-La, was under way today. All leading stores in the City have joined a nationwide "Retailers for Victory" campaign which will finance the greatest aircraft carrier ever conceived.

Window displays, advertisements, and special stamp selling events sponsored by the Boston merchants this month are telling the dramatic story of "Shangri-La." Every Friday noon attractive salesgirls will take stamps right out on the silewalks for people to buy.

Boston theaters also are cooperating by conducting stamp and bond selling programs on Boston Common every day.

The aircraft carrier Hornet was the original Shangri-La that made the base for General Doolittle and his men to fly over Japan last year. Since that time it has been sunk and must be replaced by an even faster and more formidable vessel. The Shangri-La will play an important part in seeing that Japan is bombed again.

Four New England Men Lost in Action

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The War Department today made public the names of 123 United States soldiers killed in action, including four New Englanders.

New Englanders reported killed were:

Aleutian Area

Massachusetts

Gadbois, Private Roy J.—Mrs. Olivena M. Gadbois, mother, South Spencer.

Rhode Island

Jastrzebski, Private Steven—Mrs. Harriet Jastrzebski, wife, Central Falls.

North African Area

Massachusetts

Majewski, Sergeant William S.—Theodore S. Majewski, father, Housatonic.

Southwest Pacific Area

Maine

Sarnoski, Second Lieutenant Joseph R.—Mrs. Marie Sarnoski, wife, Bangor.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P," "Q," and "R" stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine, cheese, shortening fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; expire July 31.

July 18—Red "S" stamps become valid; expire July 31.

New point values now in effect.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid, will expire on this date.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Coffee—July 21—Stamp No. 21, now good for one pound, expires on this date.

July 22—Stamp No. 22 good for one pound, expiring Aug. 11.

Gasoline—July 21—No. 5 coupons in "A" books good for three gallons each through this date. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct. 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

Cut in Bail Given Gasoline 'Leader'

Augustus Franzoza of Dorchester, characterized in a Federal charge as a "leader" in illegal distribution of gasoline ration coupons in this area, succeeded in having his bail cut from $10,000 to $4,500 cash today after a hearing before Commissioner William C. Rogers, in U. S. District Court.

Held for a hearing on July 26, the defendant was one of 14 persons linked by Assistant U. S. Attorney Joseph J. Gottlieb to a "black market" here.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A talk on "Old Tapestries" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Mariam Burfoughs, violinist, and Dolores Rodriguez, accompanist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Warm

Boston and Vicinity: Continued warm and humid today; scattered thunder showers this evening.

Southwestern Maine and All Other New England States: Continued warm and humid today and Tuesday morning; scattered thunder showers this evening.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warning are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 7:31 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Tuesday, 9:02 a. m.; height 8.6 feet.

Tomorrow Begins Colored Movie Of Canning at Jordan's

Come and see how to put up your fruits and vegetables. Jordan Marsh invites housewives to a full color movie on the subject of "Canning Your Victory Crop" any afternoon at 1:45 o'clock from tomorrow through Monday, July 19 in the fifth floor auditorium of the Annex.

Produced in the Good Housekeeping test kitchens, the film gives up-to-the-minute, practical information. It has been approved by the War Production Board and the Office of Civilian Defense and accepted as the official canning film by the United States Department of Agriculture.

Although not shown in conjunction with Jordan's "Canning Clinic," it is arranged in such a way that those who have registered for the clinic may have time to see the film first. Other clinic groups begin July 23, July 30, and Aug. 6. Each group consists of three lectures and demonstrations.

Problems of Youth Are Discussed

By a Staff Photographer

Youth for Victory Council Holds Week-End Conference

Bringing together young people of different races and religions to discuss specific war activities in which the youth of Greater Boston can participate, the Youth for Victory Council held a week-end conference at Stoughton, Mass. Among those taking part, and shown above, reading clockwise from left foreground, were Beverly Franklin, Administrative Secretary of the Council; Mason Groves, of Youth Council of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Herbert Philbrick, Y. F. V. C.; Stanley Lofchie, Victory Council for Jewish Youth; Florence Gimbleman, V. C. J. Y.; Beatrice Milesky, Y. F. V. C.; Betty Hagelstein, Young Women's Christian Association; Marian Kent, Executive Secretary, Y. F. V. C.; Robert Meikle, State Christian Youth Council; Esther Drew, Y. W. C. A., Summer Laboratory, and Frances Damon, American Youth for a Free World.

Lookout Farm in Natick Is Solving Labor Problem

Yankee Farmers Step Up War Production

To promote a better public understanding and appreciation of the problems which confront the New England farmer, and of the courage, ingenuity and tenacity with which he is trying to lick these problems, The Christian Science Monitor presents a series of human interest stories about individual farms and farmers ranging from Maine to Connecticut.

This project, sponsored by the New England Council's Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, is unique in that it is the co-operative effort of a group of leading New England newspapers. Each story in the series, which will cover all major aspects of New England agriculture—including potatoes, poultry, dairying, apples, and market gardening—has been prepared by a feature writer of a different newspaper.

Today's story on "Market Gardening in Massachusetts" is contributed by The Christian Science Monitor. Others in the series will follow at regular intervals.

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Farm labor shortages had hit him rather hard during the last couple of years just as they had many another farmer, Cyrus Jenness told me as we rode out together in a truck on his 250-acre Lookout Farm in South Natick, Mass., to where a group of 30 or 40 grammar and high-school boys were busy pulling and bunching bright red radishes.

The youngsters, looking eagerly forward to the noon hour, had worked hard that morning, and had sent a hurry-up call for more bushel baskets. Walking out to where they were working would have been impractical, since the radishes form only a small portion of the 150 or more acres planted to market vegetables. There's also a 50-acre orchard, with apple, pear, and peach trees.

"No peaches, though, this year," said Mr. Jenness. "Not a single one set. Last winter was too cold, and froze the buds. The McIntosh apples are doing well, though, but it's an off year for the Baldwins," he said, as we looked off across the rows and rows of hardy tomato plants to where workers were spraying the trees.

Down on their knees among the long rows of tomato plants, a group of Smith College girls, working on a farm during their summer vacation, were busily pruning the plants, preparatory to stringing them to the long wires which stretched into the distance over their heads.

College Girls

"I have six girls from Smith College here," said Mr. Jenness. "They all live at the College camp at Ashland, a few miles from here, and are all here for the summer and doing mighty fine." When they're not pruning tomato plants, he told me, they take a whirl at gathering beets or summer squashes. The latter were peeping forth a bright yellow beneath the cool green leaves just across a narrow road that wended its way down across the fields.

As we unloaded the empty baskets for the radish pickers, freshly filled baskets were hoisted aboard the truck to be carried back to the washing room, where they are carefully cleansed and packed attractively in bushel boxes for market.

"The rubber shortage has hit us hard, too," Mr. Jenness continued, and added that while a tiny elastic band might not seem a great thing to concern a farmer, yet the fact that the boys now were obliged to tie the bunches of radishes with string, instead of snapping a rubber band around them as they did in years past, had just about doubled the time of that single operation.

On our way back to the washing shed we passed a group of Negroes hoeing corn. "They came up here from Missouri." Mr. Jenness said—"five men and one woman. Originally, she was to do the cooking for the men, but she turned out to be such a good farm worker that soon she was out in the fields, making as good a day's pay as the men.

These Missouri Negroes were part of a group of several hundred that had come to Massachusetts farms early in the spring under the sponsorship of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, and they have helped tremendously in relieving the manpower shortage on a number of farms throughout the area.

Stopping a moment to chat with them, they said they enjoyed it here in New England now that warm weather had set in, but that they'd "like to have froze" when they first came north.

As we rolled along past fields of other vegetables where workers were busy we passed other trucks either hauling in their loads of beets, summer squash, lettuce, broccoli, and spinach, or outward bound with boxes and baskets to be filled.

"Yes," Mr. Jenness reiterated, "we're getting along pretty good. There are no OPA ceilings on any of our products, except lettuce," he said in answer to my query. "That ceiling price is high enough, so we manage fine. I know they talked about ceilings on some other vegetables, but so far none has been applied to the things we are growing here.

"It's pretty near impossible to establish fair ceiling prices on such highly perishable products," he continued, "and I feel that such ceiling prices would tend in many cases to hold back production because of the uncertainty of what price would be set.

"And, speaking of uncertainty, it would be a fine thing if we could only look ahead and see just what was coming. Now, this is a wet farm, and we need a fairly dry season to make out well. So far this year it has been fairly dry.

Crop Lighter

"I don't think this year's crop will quite equal that of last year. Then it was very good. The season was a little farther ahead than this year, and the weather was favorable.

"One thing that would help a lot would be to have the schools close a little earlier in the spring and open a little later in the fall. I know they talked about it this last spring, but not many closed, although some boys and girls were allowed to go. As it is, the boys and girls all go back to school right after the first of September, when we really need them. Our harvest season here continues right up to the first of October.

"Most of the youngsters who work on this farm come from around here, from South Natick and Natick or other surrounding towns. A lot of them ride their bicycles here. They work from 7:30 to 5:30 on weekdays, with an hour for lunch, and some of the older and more experienced earn $3.50 a day. Younger boys and girls get from $1.50 to $2 a day, depending upon the type of work they do.

"I've had some youngsters here year after year. The three girls you saw binding bunches of beets have been here three seasons now. Some of the older boys have been here five years or more, and I've had two men with me for the 20 years I've been on this place," Mr. Jenness said.

"Young fellows who stick to farm work should get some recognition, in my opinion," he continued. "The best scheme I've heard of yet is to have these young men recruited for the Army each fall, and trained in the service during the winter months, and then released and sent back to the farms in the summer. In that way, both they and the Government get the benefit of the army training, and the boys can still work on the farms. They are doing extremely important work here," he added.

Corn Planted Early

Returning to the subject of crops, Mr. Jenness told me that he started planting his corn early, with succeeding crops planted every other week until the first of July. "In that way, we have it coming along all the time," he said.

"Carrots will be ready for pulling soon," he continued, "and the peas are about ready now. Cucumbers are coming along, and tomatoes will begin bearing late in July.

"I start many of my things in the greenhouses," he said. Mr. Jenness has two of these, each 200 x 40 feet, as well as several long rows of glass-covered hotbeds.

Adjacent to the greenhouses is the well-patronized roadside stand of Lookout Farm. Not so many cars stop by its wide doors as during the more plentiful gasoline and rubber days, but "trade is good there," Mr. Jenness said.

"The money return is about as good as in previous years. There are not so many customers, perhaps, but those that come seem to buy more at a time, and we see many of them pooling rides with their neighbors. We even have had a number of new customers who have come to us in this way, through some good neighbor bringing them along as they do their marketing."

However, the bulk of the produce from Lookout Farm goes directly each morning to a firm of Boston commission merchants on North Market tStreet. Five hundred or more bushel boxes or baskets a day are hauled there during the harvesting season, Mr. Jenness told me.

And, there was no doubt on my part that they all find ready sale, since I saw how carefully all the vegetables were washed and attractively packed, taking away from the farm with them a crispy freshness that told of careful sorting and icing by farm experts.

Wright Engines Get Rigid Test, Patterson Says

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson said today that the situation at the Lockland, Ohio, plant of the Wright Aeronautical Corporation, charged by the Truman Committee with supplying defective aircraft engines to the Army, "has been much less sensational than some of the inferences drawn in recently published statements."

Mr. Patterson said, however, that the Army's own investigation, headed by Lieut. Gen. William S. Knudsen, found "a falling off in inspection procedures" at the plant, and "confirmed the greater part of the information furnished by the Truman committee."

"Vigorous remedial action," was taken immediately, Mr. Patterson's statement said, including changes in the company's personnel and methods, lengthening the engine test runs at the plant, and removal of the Army's resident representative at the plant as well as the officer in charge of the inspection section at Wright Field, Ohio, and a "substantial increase" of army inspection personnel.

The Undersecretary said that the Truman Committee three months ago turned over to the War Department its findings on the Lockland plant, and the air forces immediately assembled its own investigation board, headed by General Knudsen.

"No instance, however, was found where any engines known to be defective were ever placed in service," Mr. Patterson said, adding that failures in engines from the Lockland plant, have not exceeded normal experience with engines in combat planes."

Report on Crashes

The Truman Committee turned today from its sweeping review of military aviation to two particular problems: The reduction of military plane crashes and the guaranteeing that American planes have postwar landing rights on fields built abroad with United States funds.

Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, chairman, and other members of the Senate group investigating the war program said a report would be forthcoming on plane crashes because "the Committee is concerned about the large number of such casualties, particularly in noncombat operational flights in this country."

Two other members of the Committee, Senators James M. Mead (D) of New York and Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine, who will accompany three other Senators on an aerial tour of world battlefronts this summer, have been instructed to investigate reports that hundreds of airports built on foreign soil with American money will be turned over to the countries where they are situated six months after the war.

Senators Mead and Brewster will look into terms of the contracts covering construction of the military airports.

Senator Mead told reporters he and Senator Brewster hope to bring back recommendations which will aid this Government in establishing a policy which at least would permit postwar use by American planes of the landing fields built with War Department and Lend-Lease funds along the aerial highways all over the globe. The two Senators are holding conferences with Army, Navy, Lend-Lease and Board of Economic Warfare officials preliminary to the aerial trip, Senator Mead said.

British Already on Job

The New York Senator said he had been told that representatives of the British Government already have begun discussions with American officials looking to an agreement for "the right of innocent passage" for British planes over American territory, as well as the use of American landing fields after the war. Any reciprocal agreement would give American planes the same rights in British territory.

Meanwhile it was learned that the Committee has turned over to the Department of Justice the evidence on which it based its sensational overall report of the aviation industry. A member of the Committee disclosed that the Department has appointed a special liaison man to work with the Senate investigators.

Charges by the Truman Committee will be referred to a Federal grand jury by the Justice Department if further investigation warrants such action, the Department announced today.

The Department said in a statement that the Truman Committee had furnished a transcript of hearings on which the charges were based.

To Deliver All Data

"The Committee has agreed to deliver this week all exhibits and data on which the charges in its report are based and to make available to the Department compledte files of its aircraft investigation," the statement added.

"If the Department's investigation develops information warranting prosecution, the information will be presented to a federal grand jury."

The Committee's report charged that the Wright Aeronautical Corporation at Lockland, Ohio, delivered "defective and sub-standard" airplane engines to the Army and Navy for use in combat craft. Some of them even leaked gasoline, the Committee declared, and more than 25 per cent of the engines built at Lockland failed in one or more major parts during three-hour test runs.

G. W. Vaughan, President of Curtiss-Wright Corporation of which Wright Aeronautical is a wholly owned subsidiary promptly labeled the Committee's charges "false and unwarranted."

Blames Parent Company

"The Company emphatically denies the statement made by the Committee," Mr. Vaughan said, "that the Wright Aeronautical Corporation has at any time sold or delivered to the Government, or anyone else, products known to the company to have contained defective or substandard parts. Wright has categorically denied this specific allegation and insists on its right now and at all times to repudiate as false and unwarranted any such charges."

The Committee said it believed the parent company "guilty of gross negligence" for not correcting inspection difficulties. Bluntly, the report charged that tests had been falsified, inspection reports forged, and inspection operations skipped. Army Air Force inspection personnel, the Committee charged, "abetted" the company in its practices.

The Justice Department's War Frauds Unit, it was learned, sent two attorneys to the Ohio plant in March, and they have been handling the case since then. Early in May, the Truman Committee turned over to Tom C. Clark, Assistant Attorney General, some 1,200 pages of testimony and affidavits gathered by Senatory Harley M. Kilgore (D) of West Virginia during a trip to Ohio.

Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, a member of the Committee, said the group had "no desire to charge anybody with criminal negligence." It is up to the Justice Department to use its best judgment in the matter, he said, adding:

"We are just interested in results."

The Justice Department filed suit for damages against Wright Aeronautical Corporation and eight of its officers in Federal District court at Trenton, N. J., and Dayton Ohio, Saturday, charging the Corporation with selling defective materials to the Government. The action was filed under a law prohibiting "false, fradulent, and fictitious claims" against the Government.

Finds Much to Praise

The Truman Committee, attempting to strike a balance between the good things and the bad in the vast plane program, said:

That the P-40 fighter was "relatively obsolete when we entered the war";

That the Army is "not enthusiastic about gliders";

That Curtiss-Wright has not succeeded in producing a single SB2C "Helldiver" dive bomber which the Navy considers usable as a combat plane;

That the Army believes dive bombers cannot be used successfully against land forces except where there is clear air superiority and no effective antiaircraft fire;

That the Navy should be censured for its "official indifference" to the development of the helicopter;

That the plane program as a whole is "unequaled anywhere else in the world";

The past 12 months' production of 64,000 planes will be "vastly increased" in the next year, and—

"We can be certain that we will be able to oppose Japan with incomparably superior air power."

Now Turning Out Bombers

The Committee also noted that although the giant Willow Run (Mich.) bomber plant of the Ford Motor Company has made "great progress" recently it was not until recent months it had produced a plane capable of use at the front.

The Committee attributed recent progress at Willow Run, "in part at least," to subcontracting to other Ford plants of portions of work originally scheduled for Willow Run. Some parts also have been made or assembled by other plants in the Detroit Area, the Committee said.

American Warplanes Get New Insignia

Associated Press from United States Army Air Forces

Change in Device Expected to End Confusion in War Zones

To eliminate possibility of confusion in identification, the United States Army Air Forces have adopted a new insignia for all warplanes. The old white star in a blue field is retained, but two white rectangles are added on either side, and the entire device is enclosed with a red border. In the past, American stars have been mistaken for Nazi black crosses on larger white crosses and for Japan's red dot. The new mark is shown on this plane at Bolling Field, District of Columbia, where Col. Thomas W. Hastey (right) checks a map with a staff member, Maj. Clark Coleman.

Helicopter and Gyro Differ, but Not Much

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 12

So you don't know the difference between a helicopter and an autogyro?

Well, it apparently isn't anything to be too concerned about, since the Truman Committee said the two were frequently confused "even by high naval officials."

The helicopter, the Committee explained, has no propeller, but relies on its rotor for propulsion and control, as well as for its lift. The autogiro has a rotor also, but is more like the orthodox plane in that it uses a propeller and the rotor serves in place of the conventional wing.

Union Seamen To Seek Flat Bonus of $250

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—The National Maritime Union, Congress of Industrial Organizations, at its fourth convention here voted to demand a sea risk war bonus of $250 per month for all ratings on merchant ships, and a flat $25 monthly wage increase for all ratings.

The union voted to submit the wage and bonus demands to its Negotiations Committee for action with the proper government agencies.

Stanley Postek, boatswain and Manhattan delegate to the convention, presented the bonus demand.

"A flat bonus of $250 should be made, instead of the present bonus of 100 per cent of the salary for a rating," he asserted. "Ordinary seamen get only $82.50 per month under the present emergency scale, while captains get $300 per month and more—sometimes as much as $500.

The men in the lower ratings value their lives just as highly as those in the higher ratings, and they value their patriotism just as highly, too. Therefore, the sea risk war bonus should not be figured on the 100 per cent of pay basis but should be a flat figure of at least $250."

In connection with the demand for the flat monthly wage increase of $25, several speakers said the increase should be permanent. Able bodied seamen now receive a monthly wage of $100, which includes a basic pay of $82.50 plus a war emergency increase of $17.50, Boatswains are paid a war emergency rate of $112.50.

Earlier, the delegates adopted a resolution requesting President Roosevelt to halt deportation proceedings against Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, and to grant him citizenship.

The resolution said that "Bridges' personal contribution to our victory effort is unexcelled," and that charges to deny him American citizenship and secure his deportation were false.

Assurance Asked

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Representatives of the Appalachian area coal mine operators called on James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, Saturday for assurance that comments by President Roosevelt at a press conference yesterday "do not constitute capitulation by the Government" to John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers.

The President told questioners July 9 that he knew of no law which could compel Mr. Lewis to sign a contract with the operators as directed by the National War Labor Board. He asked what good it would do if he sent Mr. Lewis a note in longhand on pink paper asking him to sign as the NWLB directed. He said he doubted that authority existed for taking over the U. M. W. That last comment was in answer to a reminder that Montgomery, Ward & Company had signed a union contract upon his order, he said sanctions existed in that case in the form of authority to take over the firm.

Grain and Grain Foods Face Rationing in India

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Grains and grain products are to be rationed in all cities in India of 100,000 population and over, despite problems rising from language diversity, food prejudices, and floating populations, the United States Department of Commerce reported recently.

Long Y.W.C.A. Services By Miss Hirth End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 12—Ending a 17-year association as executive secretary of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, Miss Emma P. Hirth was today succeeded in this post by Mrs. Grace Loucks Elliott. The resignation, as announced by Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, President of the National Board, was necessitated by the retirement policy of the board, which marked the succession with a tribute that said the organization owed "a deep and enduring debt of gratitude to Miss Hirth for her devoted and inspiring leadership."

Miss Hirth became Associate General Secretary in 1928 after two years' of work with the Association and assumed her present office in 1938. Her successor, who will take office on Sept. 1, is the wife of Harrison S. Elliott, head of the Religious Education Department of Union Theological Seminary, and is herself a Ph.D. in religious education.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Elliott has been associated with the Y. W. C. A. since she was a student at Findlay College.

In Y. W. C. A. Post

Pach Bros.

Grace L. Elliott

New York woman, newly appointed General Secretary of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, succeeding Miss Emma P. Hirth.

Back-to-Work Parade Grows in Soft Coal Area

PITTSBURGH, July 12 (AP)—A back-to-work movement apparently was under way today in the Southwestern Pennsylvania soft coal fields where insurgent strikes last week prevented more than 17,000 diggers from going to their jobs.

Four major steel company-owned "captive" pits employing about 3,000 men resumed operations, and a half dozen smaller mines in the area were reported partially operating. About 14,000 men still were absent from the mines.

Roving pickets who last week forced an almost complete shutdown of the pits which supply metallurgical coal to Pittsburgh district steel mills virtually disappeared today.

But despite the lack of pickets, miners at the Big Gates operation of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, a United States Steel subsidiary, refused to work. It was at this mine on July 10 that nearly 200 pickets blocked the way of 500 diggers.

Members of the Weirton Coal Company's Isabella local, employing 700, said after their meeting yesterday that they had renewed their defiance of the U. M. W. National Policy Committee's back-to-work order. One leader declared, "If the F. B. I. wants me, they know where to get me."

He apparently referred to United States District Attorney Charles F. Uhl's announcement that "matters of great importance" would be laid before a grand jury July 14.

Besides announcing that 12 of its 37 blast furnaces in the district would be out of operation today because of the coal shortage, United States Steel said it would cut production 50 per cent at its Clairton by-products plant, which supplies coke-made gas to open-hearth furnaces.

Meanwhile, representatives of 4,500 miners in 11 of the largest U. M. W. locals in Monongalia County, W. Va., bordering the "insurgent" area, voted to continue work despite the action of what they called "rebel union groups in Pennsylvania trying to promote a coal strike." Joe Angelo, International Representative for U. M. W. District 31, said some Pennsylvania men had been trying to influence the West Virginians to join the strike.

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Luckily, many retailers were prepared for war before the war . . . for their National Cash Registers simplify the handling of transactions for the most inexperienced . . . making possible individual responsibility over money and records and, at the same time, providing as fast, accurate and protected service as is known.

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STREET FLOOR

Jordan Marsh Company Boston

Art Exhibitions in Boston—Warm Weather Shows in New York—Radio

American Folk Gallery, Old Prints and Pictures

By Dorothy Adlow

There is a good opportunity to see an assortment of pictures and decorations broadly classified as American Folk Art, in the spacious galleries of Bessie Howard at 16 Arlington Street. A variety of paintings, drawings, caricatures reveals the pictorial art of America in the early days of the Republic.

Only recently have these family souvenirs been brought out of oblivion, brushed up, examined, and evaluated anew. Americans had held their own cultural gifts at too low an estimate, leaning frankly on European sources. But despite the want of encouragement, painters seem to have found a way. Ancestral portraits were made in quantities, and when the skill of a notable was out of a patron's financial depth, he called in one of those itinerant face-painters who produced pictures as items of merchandise.

Miss Howard has a gift for extracting these ancestral mementos from attics and barns and warehouses. Her enthusiasm is blended with good judgment. She is a professional portraitist herself, and yet she is particularly enthusiastic about the pictures produced by the non-professional hand. Not only has she collected quantities of portraits, but she has ferreted out a number of those peculiarly native memorial pictures painted on velvet. She has also found many landscapes, some by painters of the Hudson River School, some by provincials who depicted lovingly scenes of the homestead, wintry snows, great shade trees, and mountain slopes.

The traits of the provincial painter have been welcomed in recent years because of one aspect of modern painting. The very rigidity, the ineptitudes themselves have appeared attractive to the eyes of sophisticates. We notice in this exhibition that some provincials benefited by a little information, and that some of the so-called schooled painters were secondrate. We see the influence of the British painters on Americans, and here and there indications of German and French and Netherlands training.

The itinerant portraits seem the happiest when their makers operated on native gifts, and did not borrow some feature from a master. The men, women, and children are portrayed in carefully laid contours, flat here, three-dimensional there, ill-proportioned, gaunt. And yet there is a quality of beauty in many of these likenesses, of a caliber which was probably not recognized either by the painter or the client. The little flowers, the laces, jewels, books, were additional enhancements.

In other ways did the American show his interest in color and pencil, in entertaining and sentimental themes of genre, and in satires of the social and political world. There are miniatures, penciled drawings, silhouettes which throw added light on American life and the people who lived in the world of Poe, Melville, Whitman, and Abraham Lincoln.

* * *

Floral Prints Shown

Some very entertaining and informing pictures, carvings, textiles, and curiosa may be seen at the Frank J. O'Hearn Shop, 151 Newbury Street. Mr. O'Hearn has assembled a variety of prints of birds, animals, and flowers, many published nearly two centuries ago.

Today these records of flora and fauna are regarded as artistic items, to be treated as ornaments in the decorative scheme of the household. But they were made as documentary records. The depictions are clear, the details faithfully indicated, and the colorings recorded as closely as possible. George Edwards "Natural History of Birds and the Gleanings from Nature" was published between 1741 and 1757, and the portrayals show the results of travel and careful study. Modern scholarship has altered classifications and profited by wider knowledge and more minute study. However, these earlier pictorial documents are significant even as a source of information.

The floral prints of Mark Catesby go back to 1731. They are artistically beautiful and the print of the "Magnolia" shows a breadth and directness of composition that is very modern indeed.

Some of the floral studies are botanical, some decorative. They were produced in great quantities in England and later in the United States. They vary in artistic merit. It is easy to see how the artist was often carried away by the beauty of his subject, bestowing upon it some added quality of charm.

There are many amusing genre prints of English artists and some caricatures. A lithograph by J. F. Herring, Sr., shows an "English Homestead" consisting not alone of the happy family but of a variety of horses, cats, dogs, goats, barnyard fowl, and pet birds. What tireless application this painter of genre possessed!

There is an interesting engraving showing William Hogarth being dragged into the poor debtor's court. There are several entertaining satires of British society by the subtle and penetratingly observant Max Beerbohm.

Among the countless items of Americana at Mr. O'Hearn's Shop are some interesting eagles. This emblematic bird was carved, molded, painted, embroidered by Americans. Indeed, the eagle may be regarded as a national theme, favored for its symbolism.

As the flora and fauna of erstwhile study books have become works of art, cherished for inherent qualities of beauty, so have the figureheads, doorknockers, furniture decorations and sign board ornaments been detached from their settings and regarded as objects of art.

Lucas-Pritchard

Eddie Nugent and Lois Wilson

As the parents in "Junior Miss," continuing at the Colonial

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Miscellaneous exhibition of drawings from the Wiggin Collection. Through August.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Group of pictures by 19th century Americans.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellany of prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of books of the Renaissance.

New England Folk Art Gallery, 16 Arlington Street—Early American portraits, landscapes and decorative arts.

Symphony Hall—Water colors by Edgar Corbridge; portraits by Eleanor Rossner. Through July 17.

Vose Galleries, 337 Boylston Street—Exhibition of Colonial portraits.

Museum of Fine Arts—Exhibition of Art of our Allies, Belgium. Through July 18. Fifteen years of Museum School Alumni. Through Sept. 12. Chinese export porcelain from the Helena Woolworth McCann Collection; important recent accessions including The Man on the Rope by Daumier, other paintings, statuary, and textiles; silver of the Hollis Street Church. Through July. Prints by Greenwood and Baillie; prints of gardens and gardeners; etchings by Whistler and Wenzel Hollar of Bohemia.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Lowell: Whistler's Birthplace—New landscapes by Emile A. Gruppe; drawings and paintings by artists of the Boston Post.

Winchester: Winchester Gallery of the Public Library—Pictures by New England artists. Through August.

Maine

Waterville: Bowdoin College Museum—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through July.

Rhode Island

Newport: Newport Art Association—Water colors by Eliot O'Hara. Through July.

Brief Guide To Broadway Plays, Films

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

In a week when there are no openings either in the theater or the screen it is in order to remind amusement seekers of the good things that are still to be seen in Manhattan and particularly to pass word along to moviegoers that some exceptional pictures are on the way to them in New York as well as in the country as a whole.

"Stars on Ice," at the Center Theater, has been strengthened in comedy values in its new edition, and is proving one of the most popular entertainments in the city. There is something about the sight of that sheet of ice on the stage that has a calming effect on spectators, particularly in these days of air-cooled theaters.

Then there are the three new principals in "The Skin of Our Teeth," who are carrying on to such good effect—Miriam Hopkins, Conrad Nagel, and Viola Frame. Undoubtedly the winning of the Pulitzer prize had something to do with the improved fortunes of Thornton Wilder's play, but the fact remains that the changed cast has not let it down.

* * *

"Janie" runs on at the Playhouse, one of the pleasantest things that the New York theater has to offer these days, with its amusingly wholesome portrait of the younger generation. "Junior Miss," in its second year, will end its run at the Majestic on July 24, but will be moved to another house. "Life With Father," that hardy perennial, runs blithely along at the Empire Theater. "Oklahoma!" promises to be the greatest success that the Theater Guild has ever had, and that, as any theater historian will tell you, is something. Lee Dixon and Celeste Holm in the comic secondary leads are unchangeably delightful, even for those who are paying repeat visits to this operetta. Agnes de Mille's stylized dances gives a final lift to a performance that has the benefit of Rouben Mamoulian's dynamic stage direction.

"Tomorrow the World," at the Barrymore is one of the solid successes of the season, with Skippy Homeier continuing in his vivid characterization of a boy who has been subjected to Nazi doctrines, and is rescued finally only by the sympathetic understanding of an American teacher and a professor, played with a fine feeling for the theme by Shirley Booth and Ralph Bellamy. "Rosalinda," a revival of Strauss' "Die Fledermaus," continues at the Imperial Theater, the surprise of the season in its length of run, more than 10 months and still going strong.

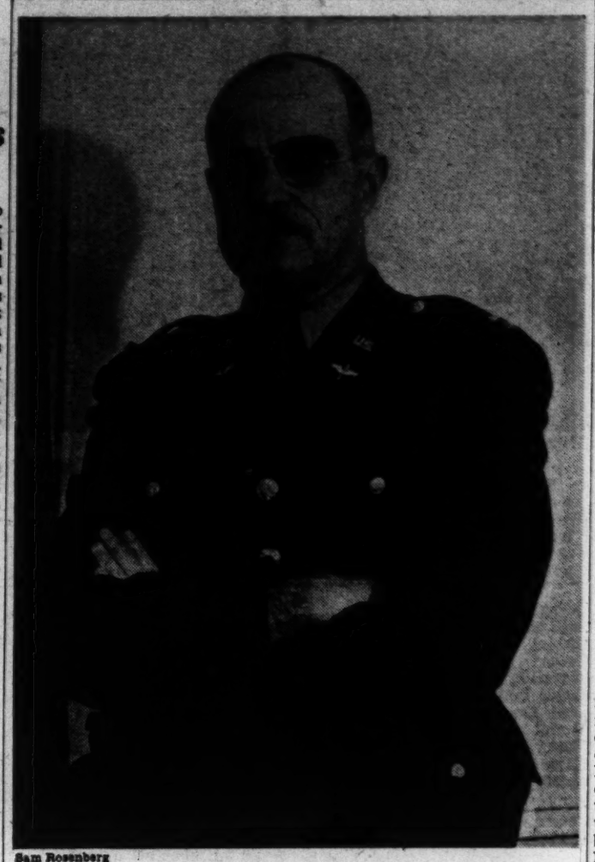
For further operettas there are the rivivals of "The Student Prince" at the Broadway, and "The Vagabond King" at the Shubert, the latter having the added value of John Brownlee's admirable baritone in the title role.

* * *

"The Youngest Profession," which has to do with autograph hunting, is doing well in an extended engagement at the Radio City Music Hall, with the help of an exceptional stage show headed by the Don Cossack Chorus. Greer Garson's brief appearance in the film gives the whole thing a lift. Carmen Amaya, a noteworthy dancer from Latin America, graces the stage show at the Roxy, where Betty Grable is starred in the Technicolor film, "Coney Island."

"Stage Door Canteen," with its aggregation of stage and screen stars, is proving an exceptional draw at the Capitol Theater, and "Spitfire" has been drawing beyond expectation at the Rivoli theater. It will be succeeded next Wednesday by a film that has been awaited these many months, "For Whom the Bell Tolls," with Gary Cooper and Ingrid Bergman in the leads.

The writer has had the privilege of seeing several films of uncommon quality, soon to be shown throughout the United States. He recommends that the reader watch for "Watch on the Rhine," with Bette Davis and Paul Lukas; "The Constant Nymph," with Joan Fontaine and Charles Boyer; "Above Suspicion," with Joan Crawford, and "Victory Through Air Power," made by Walt Disney from the book of the same name.



Sam Rosenberg

Capt. Thornton Wilder

The author of "The Skin of Our Teeth," which is expected to reach Boston on Sept. 13.

'Skin of Our Teeth' For Boston, Sept. 13

Thornton Wilder's Pulitzer Prize play, "The Skin of Our Teeth," is expected to reach Boston on Monday, Sept. 13. The tour, according to the New York Times, will open in Bridgeport on Sept. 9, and will include a Sept. 10-11 stop in Hartford. In Boston, the Wilbur or Shubert will probably be the theater.

Conrad Nagle and Viola Frayne are now playing the roles done originally by Frederic March and Florence Eldridge. Miriam Hopkins has taken over the part first played by Tallulah Bankhead, but Gladys George is announced to succeed to the role before the tour begins.

Chinese Ballroom Team

A Chinese ballroom team, Jadin Wong and Li Sun, is to appear in the Kay Kyser musical, "Around the World," on RKO Radio's production list. Their specialties include a Chinese rumba, and Oriental versions of jitterbug and boogie-woogie, it is said.

"Without Love" will be the play at the Newport Casino this week. "You Can't Take It With You" will be presented the week of July 19.

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"The Front Page," starring William Harrigan. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayward. 2, 5, 8. "The Moon is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—"My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 10:10. "All By Myself," Rosemary Lane. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

Kenmore—"The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. 1:20, 4:15, 7:10, 10. "Fighting Chetniks," Anna Sten, John Sheppard. 2:30, 5:30, 8:30. "March of Time." 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:40.

Majestic—"They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:08 a. m., 1:28, 4:48, 8:08. "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. 11:57 a. m., 3:17, 6:37, 9:57.

Metropolitan—"Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. 9:55 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:40, 9:45. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris, Richard Arlen. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 6, 9:35. "Forever and a Day," Ida Lupino. 9:10 a. m., 12:30, 4:05, 7:40.

Orpheum—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.

Paramount—"Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 9:20. "It's a Great Life," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

RKO-Boston—"Tonight We Raid Calais," John Sutton, Annabella. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:15. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:35, 6:25, 9:10.

Scollay—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 10:45 a. m., 2:10, 5:45, 9:15. "Flight for Freedom," Vera Vague. 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 7:55.

South Station Theater—"March of Time." "Prelude to War." "Rovers Rangers." "Home Work," cartoons and latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

State—"Stage Door Canteen," Katharine Hepburn, Helen Hayes, Tallulah Bankhead, Merle Oberon, Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt. 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:40.

Telepix—"Frank Capra, Prelude to War." "The Kellogg Pact." "Girls in the Chorus." "Dogs in Training." "Men Working Together." "Digest of World News," cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Captive Wild Woman," Acquanetta. 10:50 a. m., 1:15, 3:35, 5:50, 8, 10:15. "Keep 'Em Slugging," Dead End Kids. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:45, 6:55, 9:10.

Uptown—"Ladies Day," Eddie Albert. 1:35, 4:55, 8:10. "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara, George Sanders. 2:40, 6, 9:15.

Washington Street Olympia—"Mission to Moscow," Walter Huston, Ann Harding. 10:25 a. m., 2, 5:40, 9:15. "Swing Your Partner," Vera Vague. 9:10 a. m., 12:45, 4:20, 8.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Salute for Three," Betty Rhodes. 1:45, 7:30.

Allston: "Crystal Ball," Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Eyes of the Underworld," Richard Dix. 3:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Young and Willing," William Holden, Susan Hayworth.

Regent: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Madam Spy," Constance Bennett, Donald Foster.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 1:40. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones. **Coolidge Corner**: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone. **Cleveland Circle**: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 2, 8. **Harvard**: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "Falcon Strikes Back," Tom Conway, Harriet Hilliard. 2, 8. **University**: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 1:45, 5, 8:10. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy, Richard Carlson. 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sherlock Holmes in Washington," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. "Cinderella Swings It," Gloria Warren, Guy Kibbee. **Codman Square**: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. 3:07, 4:40, 8:07. "We Are the Marines," 2, 7, 9:48. **Park**: "Corregidor," Otto Kruger, Elissa Landi. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Commandos Strike at Dawn," Paul Muni, Lillian Gish. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean. Continuous from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey. 1:50, 7:50.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Hit Parade of 1943," John Carroll. "Night Plane for Chungking," Robert Preston. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 1:58, 5:08, 8:17. "China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 3:22, 6:32, 9:42.

Mystic: "Forever and a Day," Brian, Aherne, Ida Lupino. 3:05, 8:15. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez, Michael Duane. 2, 7, 10.

Maplewood: "Hello, Frisco, Hello," Alice Faye, John Payne. 3:17, 9:17. "City Without Men," Linda Darnell, Doris Dudley. 1:52, 7:52.

Orpheum: "Power of the Press," Lee Tracy, Gloria Dickson. "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino.

Strand: "The Moon is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. 3:15, 8:20. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 1:55, 5:50, 9:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 1:30, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Hitler's Children," Bonita Granville, Tim Holt. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy."

Fellsway: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Dr. Gillespie's Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. "It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean.

NATICK—Colonial: "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. "High Explosive," Chester Morris. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott.

NEWTON—Paramount: "China," Loretta Young, Alan Ladd. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

Strand: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "Ladies' Day," Lupe Velez. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Hitler's Children," Tim Holt, Bonita Granville. "You Can't Take It With You," Edward Arnold.

Capitol: "This Land is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "Young and Willing," Susan Hayworth, William Holden.

Strand: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Strictly in the Groove," Leon Errol, Mary Healey.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Murder in Times Square," Edmund Lowe. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "One Dangerous Night," Wren William, Eric Blore. 2:06, 7:51. "The War Against Mrs. Hadley," Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold. 3:27, 9:22.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "The Moon Is Down," Sir Cedric Hardwicke. "Jitterbugs," Laurel and Hardy. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny.

Coolidge: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "One of Our Aircraft is Missing," Godfrey Tearle.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "A Night to Remember," Loretta Young, Brian Aherne.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea, Charles Coburn. "Boston Blackie Goes Hollywood," Chester Morris.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny.

WINTHROP—Winthrop: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton, Maureen O'Hara. "Ladies Day." 2:30, 7:30.

'Information Please' Closes Season Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Information Please closes its season with a war bond program from the San Francisco Opera House. Jan Struthers is tonight's guest. The program will return to the air Monday, Sept. 13, NBC-WBZ, 10:30 p. m.

Clinton Golden, new Vice-Chairman of the War Manpower Commission and the War Production Board, is guest speaker on "Manpower, Ltd.," MBS, 9:15 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 11:15 p. m.

Gustave Haenschen presents orchestral arrangements of Gershwin's "The Man I Love," Berlin's "Say It With Music," and Hernandez's "Cachita." For his solos Richard Crooks, tenor, has included Stephen Foster's "Camptown Races," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. At 9 p. m., on the same station, Grace Moore, soprano, will sing "Who Will Buy My Lavender?" and the "Jewel Song" from Gounod's "Faust." Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra Continuing on the same station, at 10 p. m., Percy Faith presents his own orchestral arrangement of "Listen to the Mocking Bird." Josephine Antoine, soprano, sings Victor Herbert's "When You're Away," and Reinhold Schmidt, basso, sings "Route Marching."

Ralph Bellamy appears on Cavalcade of America in "Soldiers of the Cloth," a dramatization honoring the American Chaplains Corps, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Cecil B. DeMille presents, as the final program of the season, "Air Force," with George Raft and Harry Carey in the leading roles, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m. At 10 p. m., on the same station, Mickey Rooney and Frank Morgan appear in "The Human Comedy," in their original movie roles.

'Hangmen' for State; 'Canteen' at Orpheum

Starting Thursday, the State and Orpheum will part company temporarily. On that day the State will bring in a new program—"Hangmen Also Die," with Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan, and Anna Lee, and "Air Raid Wardens," with Laurel and Hardy. The Orpheum will continue for a third week with "Stage Door Canteen."

Screen Notes

Columbia will make a film about the work of women in war called "Soldiers in Slacks."

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Warner Brothers' film version of Irving Berlin's "This Is the Army" will be shown for the first time on July 28 at the Hollywood Theater, New York.

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Victor Saville will direct the technicolor production "Heart of a City," to be produced by Columbia, with Rita Hayworth and Janet Blair in the leads.

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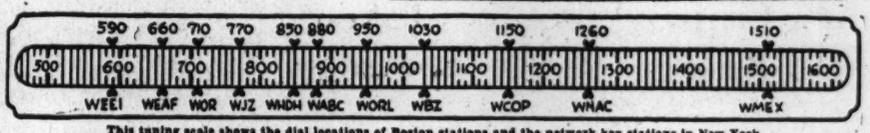
Loretta Young is to have the lead in Paramount's screen version of Rachel Field's novel, "And Now Tomorrow," and Susan Hayward will have an important role.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Treasury Star Parade	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Piano and Organ	Musical Fantasy
3:30	You Know Answer?	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	WOR Matinee	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"	WOR Matinee	Al Donahue's Orchestra
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Mayor's Field Day: Boston Braves - All - Star Service Team baseball game	Glen Gray's Orchestra
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch		Shep Field's Orchestra
4:30	Red Cross: Inta	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch		Sam Donahue's Orch.
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": sk.	"Widder Brown": sketch		Glenn Miller's Orchestra
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Braves-All-Star Service Team baseball game	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"		Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Archie Andrews": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast: Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports program
6:15	Today at Duncans	News Highlights	Diana Gale, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music; Herb Lewis, songs	News from Abroad	News; Music Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harseb	Stars in Revue	Ruth Gibson, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Here Comes the Band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	James Hilton, talks	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Yankee Matinee: songs	Richard Maliner: News
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger":	"Fighting Fronts"	Variety Program	Sinfonia Concertante
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	western dramatization	John Barry, comments	Fort Knox, Kentucky	Clement Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop": Int.	Roy Porter, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sising Up the News"	Studio speaker
8:15	"Vox Pop": Int.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Cavalcade of America	"Impact": Leo Cherne	Ed Barry's Band
8:30	"Say No" Revue	Adventures of Nero Wolfe": mystery drama	Richard Crooks: Gustave Haenschen, conductor	"The Better Half": quiz show: Tom Slater, m. c.	"Drama Shop": Essays in Drama
8:45	music: Cecil Brown				
9:00	Theater: George Raft, Harry Carey, "Air Force"	U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm	Grace Moore, soprano; Donald Voorhees' Orch.	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Mozart; Sinfonia Concertante
9:15		U. S. Coast Guard Prgrm		News Service		
9:30		Louis Prima's Orchestra	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Return of Nick Carter": mystery drama	Classical Album: Mozart; Sinfonia Concertante
9:45	Theater: 'Air Force'	Dance orchestra; Sports	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"		
10:00	Guild: M. Rooney, "Human Comedy"	Raymond Gram Swing: "Listen to Lulu"	Porey Faith's Orch.; J. Antoine, R. Schmidt	Paul Sullivan, news	News: Defense Talk
10:15				"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Greek War Relief Drama
10:30	Ogden Nash: Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Music of the Masters": "Music of the Masters"	"Information Please": Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45				Louise Rogers	Lucky Millinder's Orch.
11:00	News; World War II	Louis Jordan's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
11:15	News, Bob Trout	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Manpower, Ltd.: speaker	Johnny Long's Orchestra
11:30	Rideout: Master Works of Music	Fishermen's Program	Lands of the Free: Inter-American Univ of Air	Radio Newsreel: British news reports	Day's End: music
11:45		Newscast			Day's End: News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Talks	News report	Dress Parade; Band	News comments	
7:30	Musical Var'y: News	Musical program	News Service	"Breakfast Band Box"	New England Fellowship Service
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Uncle Sam: drama	Musical Toast	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Air Express Music	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore: News	Newscast	"The Jesters"	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical Interludes	"The Breakfast Club"	Norm Cloutier's Strings	Beatrice Gilbert, soprano	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Uncle Sam: drama	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
9:45	Landt Trio: Songs	"The Breakfast Club"	Military band: News	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You"
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Market Basket	Lora Lawton: sketch	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	Women and the War	"The Open Door": sketch	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Honeym'n Hill": sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate": sketch	Yankee House Party: variety show; orchestra	Shopping With Marie Mason
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	"Woman of America": sk.		
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor:	Breakfast Music; Interviews	"Road of Life": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga
11:15	Second Husband		"Vic and Sade": sketch		Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	Lily Carthew Interviews	"Snow Village": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	All-Star Dance Parade	"David Harum": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round": songs; Imogene Wolcott	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	'Big Sister': sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Edward MacHugh, hymns	Salvy Cavicchio Ensemble	Ginger & Lanny: News	Counsell for Democracy
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	"Beth's Village Church"	"Pepper Young's Family": sketch	Musical Roundup	"Curtain Time" with Margaret Porter
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	
2:00	Serial drama	Treasury Star Parade	"Guiding Light"	News; Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	United Nations Relief Program; speakers	"Light of the World"	Sports Comments	"Uncle Sam": drama
2:45	"Pepper Young's"		Hymn Recital	Concert Miniatures	News reports
3:00	Across Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	News Service	Waltz Time	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Do You Know Ans.?	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Variety Program	Guy Lombardo's Orch.
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Variety Program	Benny Goodman's Orch.
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Harold Grant's Orch.
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Across the Footlights	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	"Six Ice Cubes & Gall"	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
4:45	Civilian Defense	"The Sea Hound": drama	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Lee Salvo, organist	Raymond Scott's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Teddy Powell's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	Home Fires Burning	'Archie Andrews': sketch	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00	News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15	Edwin C Hill: news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30	J. B. Kennedy, news	A. Tremaine: 'Rhumba'	Music for Moderns: songs	News from Abroad	News; Music Interludes
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harseb	Stars in Revue	Ruth Gibson, news	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	George Hicks Reporting	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch.	J. W. Vandercook, news	Sports Matinee	Richard Maliner, News
7:30	American Melody Hour: songs; orch.	Adrian and Allen, songs "You and the War"	"Waltz Lives On" "Yankee Yarns"	"Confidentially Yours": Fred Lang, news	Mihel R. Harris, songs Barney & His Westerners
7:45					
8:00	Arch Oboler's "Lights Out"	Roy Porter, news "Lum 'n' Abner"	Ginny Simms: interviews; orchestra	Dave Ross's Orchestra	Studio speaker
8:15	Judy Canova Show: comedy; or, Major	Frank Walker Says: Quiz

Racial Equality Program Offered to Boston Council

A comprehensive program for dealing with the basic causes of the racial tension which is sweeping American cities is in the hands of Boston's city government today. It was adopted by a mass meeting of Boston citizens at the Boston Arena yesterday, which expressed its hope that Boston would assume national leadership in stemming the tide of racial unrest.

As introduced by Julian D. Steele, Boston President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the plan comprised the following points:

The ending of Negro housing segregation, particularly in public housing, an understanding in advance that Boston's police will protect Negro minority rights in the event of any race incidents; full opportunity for Negroes to work in the Government service and in Government-controlled industry and utilities; an integration of Negroes into equal status in the armed services in this area, where conditions are favorable to this forward step; equal status of Negro workers in all trade unions; a correction of prejudiced teaching of Negro history in schools and colleges; action by the press and radio to encourage better race relations, and to refrain from inflammatory reports of incidents involving racial minorities, and from identifying criminals by race.

Analysis of Detroit Riots

Following are the highlights of the meeting:

Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People gave the following causes for the Detroit riots: a huge influx of southern white labor into Detroit with prejudice against Negroes; deliberate provoking of riots by a narrow group of pro-fascist organizations; grievous housing restrictions against Negroes; the indifference of the bulk of white people, many of whom wanted to keep jobs within their own race; weak public officials and police who actively helped beat up the Negroes, the presence of maladjusted white youngsters who made up 70 per cent of the rioting mobs.

Richard T. Frankensteen confirmed Mr. White's analysis, and charged further that the Department of Justice has seriously failed in its duty to deal with the instigators of the riots. The United Automobile Workers, Mr. Frankensteen said, presented ample evidence to link the Ku Klux Klan and other similar groups with the riots, but no action has been taken.

A message from Governor Saltonstall said in part: "Never before in the history of the United States has there been so great a need for true understanding, mutual trust, and complete co-operation between Americans of every race, religion and creed. . . . Such meetings as yours give new life to the principles of freedom which brought our fathers to Plymouth Rock over 300 years ago."

Joseph Salerno, President of the Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations, pledged that organized labor would not permit the Negro to be discharged before the whites, in the event of postwar unemployment, but would support full seniority rights for Negroes as well as equal pay for equal work.

The Rev. A. V. Bliss declared: "This is a global meeting because this is a global issue. Our freedom is not secure until the freedom of China and India is secure." The meeting, he said, "shows the world where Boston stands—where it has always stood since the days of the Abolitionist Movement. I wish it could be reported in Berlin as well as in Detroit."

In announcing the program for better race relations in Boston, Mr. Steele made this statement:

"A fine spirit prevails among most thinking Bostonians whenever they are asked to declare themselves on a racial question. But our good fortune in this City is no cause for leaving racial problems stagnant. Boston can assume national leadership in the field of practical civic action. And in following the suggestions in the program, we can square ourselves with our civic conscience, and give practical effect to our democratic beliefs that all men were created equal, and to our religious beliefs that 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.'"

Danger on Home Front

Mr. White told the meeting: "We can yet win the war abroad and lose it on the home front, and thereby purchase for ourselves a brief interlude between World War Two and World War Three." The Japanese, he said, broadcast the news repeatedly to 1,000,000 in the East, saying: "This is what will happen to you, if the United Nations win."

Mr. Frankensteen stressed that all the race riots have broken out in defense work areas.

"As we approach closer to victory over the Axis," he said, "there is no doubt that the danger of additional anti-Negro riots will increase. Every day our native fascists with vigorous support from the Berlin, Rome and Tokyo radios, are fanning the flames of more and greater outbreaks.

"Our enemies would like nothing better than to see the Negroes and other minorities adopt antiwar, antiadministration attitude, in retaliation for the brutal outbreaks in Detroit and elsewhere. Let us keep our eyes on the ball and not be provoked. But we're learning, through experience. Neither the Negro people nor the labor movement will forget the salient feature which determines all of our actions today, namely, that this is our war and we intend to win it. In the words of Henry Wallace, 'The people are on the march.'"

Seek to End Racial Tension

By a Staff Photographer

Inter-Race Speakers Address 3,000 at Boston

Among those addressing yesterday afternoon's meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were, left to right—The Rev. Frederick M. Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association; Richard T. Frankensteen, Vice-President of the United Automobile Workers Union; Julian D. Steele, Boston President of N. A. A. C. P.; Walter White, National President, N. A. A. C. P., and the Rev. A. V. Bliss, former Secretary, Massachusetts Congregational Conference.

Roll Calls Record Votes On Measures

New England Vote in Congress

Stand of New England Senators and Representatives on important roll calls in Congress during the period from July 5 through July 8 was as follows:

Senate

On a motion that the Senate recede from its insistence on an amendment to the Commodity Credit Corporation bill to continuance of wheat and crop insurance (Adopted 44 to 23):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher and Maloney of Conn.; White of Maine; Bridges of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

Nays

Aiken of Vt.

Pairs

For: Lodge of Mass. Against: Austin of Vt.

Not Voting

Brewster of Maine; Tobey of N. H.; Green of R. I.

On a motion to amend the Commodity Credit Corporation to prohibit subsidies to finance retail price rollbacks (adopted 36 to 28):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Danaher of Conn.; Bridges of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.; Aiken of Vt.

Nays

Maloney of Conn.; White of Maine.

Not Voting

But Announced as in Favor

Austin of Vt.

Not Voting

But Announced as Opposed

Lodge of Mass.

Not Voting

Brewster of Maine; Tobey of N. H.; Green of R. I.

On a motion that the Senate recede from its action prohibiting all price rollback subsidies (Adopted 34 to 33):

Yeas

Walsh of Mass.; Maloney of Conn.; Brewster and White of Maine; Green of R. I.

Nays

Danaher of Conn.; Bridges of N. H.; Gerry of R. I.

Pairs

For: Lodge of Mass.; Against: Aiken and Austin of Vt.

Not Voting

Tobey of N. H.

House

On a motion that the House concur with a Senate amendment to require Senate confirmation of Presidential appointments to positions paying $4,500 or more (Rejected 170 to 176:

Yeas

Clason, Goodwin, Herter, Holmes, Martin, Philbin, Rogers, and Wigglesworth of Mass.; Compton, McWilliams, Monkiewicz, and Talbot of Conn.; Fellows of Maine; Merrow and Stearns of N. H.

Nays

Bates and Lane of Mass.; Luce and Miller of Conn.; Smith of Maine; Fogarty and Furand of R. I.

Not Voing

Curley, Clifford, McCormack, and Treadway of Mass.; Hale of Maine; Llumley of Vt.

More Gas for N. E. Is Sought by Walsh

Requesting the Navy Department to study the possibility of using a limited number of its tankers to deliver more gasoline to New England, Senator David I. Walsh revealed today that British tankers have been unloading gasoline at Portland to be pumped to Montreal over a pipe line.

In a letter to Vice-Admiral F. J. Horne, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations, Senator Walsh said that the gasoline situation in New England was "bringing about the same type of public thinking as the Volstead Act."

"Disrespect for this OPA regulation," he said, is being transferred by the individual citizen to other rations, price, and even rent problems, a general disrespect for law and general abuse of all administrative war agencies.

"Delivery of only one tanker of gasoline, approximately 80,000 barrels, would be enough to give 20 days' supply to 'A' card holders in New England," Senator Walsh declared.

Heroes' Arch Planned

A temporary arch, bearing the names of heroes of the Spanish American War, will be constructed by Boston across Charles Street between the Public Garden and Boston Common for the national convention of the Spanish War Veterans in August, it has been announced. The structure, 44 feet high, will span Charles Street from sidewalk to sidewalk.

U. S. Army Troops in Maine To Attack State's Pea Crop

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 12 — Army troops billeted in Maine will go into action on the home front this week. After urgent calls from farmers in various sections of the State, Oscar Young, State clearance officer for the U. S. Employment Service, announced that army commands at Houlton, Presque Isle and Bangor air base and the 705th Military Police Battalion at Togus near Augusta, agreed to supply 600 men to help pick the pea crop.

Working on three-day rotating furloughs, the men will be paid prevailing rates of pay. They will go to meet manpower shortages in the farming communities of Hartland, St. Albans, Corinna, Newport, Unity, Hampden, Houlton, Presque Isle, Washburn, Easton and Limestone.

This is the first instance of Maine food producers calling on men of the armed services. It sets a precedent for action in coming months when manpower shortages will become more active in all lines of home-front production. Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine announced last week he would attend a meeting Tuesday at the Bangor Post Office of Maine lumber dealers to discuss manpower and price problems.

Pointing out that at least 10,000 more men are needed than are now available, he advocates use of more Canadians, war prisoners and Newfoundlanders.

Troops stationed at the air bases will probably come from ground personnel in training or assigned for duty at the three fields. The members of the 705th, who will make up a third of the harvesting crews, are assigned to an M. P. Battalion which is connected with the internal defense system of the Army. The battalion, stationed at the Veterans Administration Home, Togus, in comfortable brick barracks buildings during the winter months, moved over the week end to newly constructed barracks buildings at Camp Keyes, Augusta.

Aid for Portland

War-crowded Portland took first steps last week on the recommendations of the House Naval Affairs sub-committee on war-time conditions in naval production areas which visited the city several weeks ago. City Manager James E. Barlow said Friday, following two days of conferences with Federal Works Administration Officials and city department heads, that application would be filed for Federal funds to make possible appointment of 15 additional policemen and two policewomen; build a fire station in the Rosemont section and a public comfort station in the vicinity of Monument Square.

Mr. Barlow said the committee had recommended the Rosemont fire station, pointing out that only one fire station served the city north and west of the Boston and Maine Railroad line.

Portland is already deep in the task of handling its swollen population, both in and out of uniform. Merchants, civic organizations and other groups are all co-operating in a program of recreation to provide wholesome recreation in and near the city. Service men are given a long list of sporting and entertainment events to choose from in filling their leisure hours, and scores of clubs and other centers are listed as open at all times to receive men of all walks of life and all varieties of interest. During these hot summer days an effort is being made to encourage men to take advantage of picnic, bathing, boating and other outdoor facilities in and near the city.

In Augusta, where war activity is less intense, but there are nevertheless sizeable units of service men, the first step to provide facilities for them was taken last week when the City Government voted to accept the offer of the expansive R. E. Goodwin home in Monument Park as a service center. Administrators of the estate of the late Mr. Goodwin, an Augusta banker, offered the home rent free provided the city would maintain and equip it and abate taxes. Augusta is headquarters of the Maine District, First Service Command and training center and headquarters of the 705th Military Police Battalion.

Dr. Frank Schlesinger

Dr. Frank Schlesinger who passed on at Lyme, Connecticut, yesterday was Professor Emeritus of Astronomy at Yale University.

For many years Dr. Schlesinger was director of the Yale University Astronomical Observatory and was internationally known for his development of an accurate method of determining solar distances by photography.

A native of New York, Dr. Schlesinger went to Yale in 1920. Previously he had been associated with the astronomical observatories of the Universities of Chicago (1903 to 1905) and Pittsburgh (1905 to 1920). He was educated in the public schools of New York, the College of the City of New York, and Columbia University.

In addition to membership in a large number of astronomical societies Dr. Schlesinger belonged to the American Philosophical Society, National Academy of Science of the United States, Washington Academy of Sciences and others.

U. S. Is Told Time to Feed Europe Is Now

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON CENTER, Mass., July 12—The United States should start feeding Europe now, but the task can be shared with other nations such as Canada and the Latin American countries, said Miss Margaret Frawley last evening in her address at the New England Institute of International Relations, held at Andover Newton Theological School.

All over Europe, she pointed out the mortality rate among children up to 14 years of age has risen 50 per cent since 1939, and this is largely due to malnutrition. Miss Frawley has made a special study of the condition, in her position as Associate Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee. She was Assistant Director of European Relief of the Committee serving in France during 1940 and 1941.

The people of Poland, she reported, are expected to survive on a total calorie intake of 600 a day, with only 300 a day for Jews. There is no need, she went on, for the United States to accept full responsibility for supplying the needed food.

It has not the supplies but it has the organizing ability, and the first step is to recognize that effective service can be rendered only through co-ordination. We must, she said, depend on the initiative of the neutral countries to get the food to the needy. There will be certain restrictions, such as perhaps providing food for small children and nursing mothers only, since in a period of total war the Germans would consider all working women and adolescents as mobilized against them.

The responsibility at present, she continued, is to act promptly, before it is too late to save the present civilization. The work, she indicated, comes under the direction of the Office of Rehabilitation and Re-establishment in Washington, headed by former Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York.

Experience had shown her, she added, that superimposing American agencies on the European groups, as was done in reconstruction following World War I, did not work well. Everything had to be done too fast, without previous planning. She suggested taking other nationals into partnership, using people on hand, with American direction and assistance.

The speaker this evening will be Dr. Walter M. Kotschnig, native of Austria and Professor of Comparative Education at Smith College.

Fishermen Plan Trips To Try Out New 'Ceilings'

Indications today were that fresh fish will continue, for the time being at least, to be available to Greater Boston consumers, despite new Office of Price Administration wholesale price ceilings, effective tomorrow, which have been held a threat to the fishing industry.

Fishing boats left Boston on Saturday as usual, and today boat owners and officials of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union met at Fish Pier to consider the possible effects of the new prices which already have had repercussions in other parts of New England.

In Stonington, Conn., the entire fishing fleet remained idle today as members of the Eastern Fishermen's Association put into effect their threat not to operate under the four-cents-a-pound wholesale base price ceiling on fish.

Twenty-six boats were reported tied up at Stonington this morning, eight at Mystic, and 27 at Block Island, a few miles off the coast. Capt. John Smith, of Mystic, President of the Association, started for Washington to discuss the situation with OPA officials, but returned home today after talking with wholesalers in New York City.

He said that the New York men had conferred with OPA officials, and that they quoted spokesmen for the agency as saying "they didn't need any help from the fishermen and were perfectly capable of setting prices themselves.

"We'll sit still and wait to see what happens," said Captain Smith, when asked what the next move would be. "We can't afford to go out at the price they've set."

In Boston, several fishermen, apparently feeling they could serve their country as well, and be better paid for it, have left the industry and have joined the Merchant Marine.

Immediately after the OPA announcement of tomorrow's new wholesale ceilings for 48 species of fresh fish, Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary of the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, American Federation of Labor affiliate, predicted that the new ceilings would end the auction plan of marketing fish, reduce the earnings of the fishermen, and might drive certain types of boats and fish off the market.

This Union represents nearly 3,000 fishermen from Boston, Gloucester, and New Bedford, and the general sentiment, up to today, seemed to be to "try a few trips under the new ceilings," before coming to any decision that might tie up the industry.

With Government allocation of fish looming as a possible step to stabilize New England's fishing industry and help prevent smaller operators from going out of business, members of the Massachusetts Fishermen's Association are meeting tonight at the Hotel Statler to discuss current problems.

State Institutions to Raise 75 Per Cent of Their Food

Stepped-up food production at Massachusetts State institutions, undertaken to combat wartime shortages, will provide 75 per cent of the food, except beef, consumed by the institutional inmates and employees this year, Maj. George J. Cronin, State Purchasing Agent, announced today.

The Cronin revelation came after receipt of a report from Maurice N. Winslow who for the past four months has served as ogricultural co-ordinator for the State institutions to develop and expand farm production. Mr. Winslow returned to his position as Superintendent of Norfolk State Prison Colony on July 1.

Mr. Winslow reported that as a result of the program the State farms should produce annually:

300,000 pounds of pork.
35,000 dozen eggs.
45,000 pounds of poultry.
17,000 pounds of beef.
600,000 pounds of potatoes.
500,000 pounds of milk.
30 acres of garden produce.

Major Cronin explained that the 75 per cent figure represents a substantial increase over previous years when the average production was less than 50 per cent of the institutions' needs.

To develop a backlog against a serious beef shortage forcing institutions to go without beef for long periods, Mr. Cronin said he had bought on Saturday 70 young steers. The animals are being sent to the Monson State Hospital at Palmer to be fattened.

As part of the production program the State's 21 herds, containing 2,500 head of cattle, have been enrolled in the Dairy Herd Improvement Association, which Mr. Winslow hailed as "the most forward-looking step taken on the State farms in years."

Under the DHIA program methods of feeding and production are closely watched at each farm, with improvements at one farm being made available to the others.

The efforts to boost State farm production are in line with other programs, such as stockpiling of coal and other materials, to guard against shortages at various institutions.

New Cruiser Vincennes Takes To Water at Quincy Saturday

War Activities in New England

Another naval casualty of the battle of Guadacanal will be replaced this coming Saturday when the powerful cruiser Vincennes will slide down the ways at Fore River shipyards at Quincy to take up where the earlier Vincennes left off when it was lost on the night of Aug. 8, 1942.

This launching will complete replacement of three out of the four cruisers lost on that night, the American cruisers Vincennes, Quincy, and Astoria, and the Australian cruiser Canberra. The Astoria will be the only one still to be replaced after Saturday.

The new ship will be sponsored by Mrs. Arthur A. Osburn, Jr., of Marion, Ind., daughter of Joseph W. Kimmell, Mayor of Vincennes, Ind., in 1936, who also named the cruiser Vincennes launched at that time.

When the new ship splashes into Fore River, it will be the third to bear the name of Vincennes. The first was a 700-ton sloop, said to be the first United States naval vessel to circumnavigate the globe. The second was a 10,000 ton cruiser.

Up From Ranks

Virtually all future officers of the Coast Guard will come up from the ranks, under a new policy announced today.

Heretofore officer material was obtained by enrolling civilians in the Coast Guard Academy, by promotion from warrant officer and petty-officer ranks, or by direct commission, to meet a sudden demand for more officers.

Promotion from warrant and chief petty-officer ratings will continue, for men over the Academy age limit.

Those drafted into armed service and assigned to the Guard will be given an opportunity to become officers. The Academy, under the new policy, seeks 300 new candidates a month, from enlisted personnel between 21 and 33 years of age.

No educational requirements are set up for candidates, who will become cadets for the four-month course leading to engineer and deck posts, aboard the expanding Coast Guard fleet of destroyer escorts, patrol vessels, transport and convoy ships, and combat cutters.

Lowell Institute

Young men aiming at the entrance examination for the Lowell Institute School at Massachusetts Institute of Technology are invited by the State Department of Education to enroll tonight in a preparatory course at Massachusetts School of Art.

Meeting Monday and Wednesday evenings for six weeks, the class will afford a thorough review of high school mathematics, also of benefit to those entering the armed forces or taking war jobs in industry.

Other courses opening tonight include: blueprint reading for industrial workers, elementary aerial navigation, and mechanical drawing.

Enrollment is still open at the second meeting, also tonight, of these courses: military map and aerial photograph reading, fundamentals of physics; elementary algebra, plane geometry, college algebra, trigonometry, radio theory, Morse radio code, aeronautical meteorology, preparation for flying, machine drafting, blueprint reading for shipfitters, and plastics.

Tug, Minesweeper

Other ship launchings this week in New England, announced by the First Naval District, are: salvage tug, Camden, Maine Shipbuilding & Marine Railway Company, tomorrow, sponsored by Mrs. Evelyn Rogers of the Navy Office of the Supervisor of Shipbuilding, Bath; and a motor minesweeper, Frank L. Sample, Jr., yard, Boothbay Harbor, Maine, Thursday, sponsored by Miss Elizabeth Reed, Director of Recreation for Officers at Boothbay Harbor.

Durham in Khaki

Basic engineering classes under the Army Specialized Training Program begin today at the University of New Hampshire, with 284 soldier-students arriving for a 36-week stay.

Divided into nine sections, the privates will follow the same program, it was announced by Col. George A. Pollin, Commandant. Seven hours of physics and six hours of mathematics form a major part of the study week. English and history courses are tied to state papers in American history; grammar will be stressed, and two hours of geography will be given. The rest of the study is comprised of three hours of chemistry, five hours of military training, and six of physical education.

Submarine Flier

As the eleventh submarine to be launched in 20 weeks at Groton, Conn., the Flier hit the Thames River yesterday in the presence of 2,000 employees of the Electric Boat Company. Mrs. Smith Pierce, daughter of United States Senator Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith (D) of South Carolina, sponsored the submersible.

Five-Son Mothers

Two women, each with five sons in armed service, dedicated a community honor roll in Memorial Square at Northbridge, on Saturday. They were Mrs. Onesime Poulin and Mrs. Philias Remillard.

Easy rule FOR Long Distance Calls

Please call your Local Operator on Station-to-Station calls, when you know the number

Call "LONG DISTANCE" (dial 211) in all other cases

This way you can help to improve long distance telephone service for all. Putting some wartime calls through local operators helps greatly to relieve congestion at long distance switchboards.

Frequently "Information" can give you out-of-town numbers. Please obtain the number whenever possible and place your call station-to-station through your local operator.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH CO.

United Nations Steel Arc Is Closing Around Southeastern Coast of Sicily

Continued from Page 1

that the Nazi offensive has been on a truly major scale.

Perhaps the most significant question regarding the fighting on the Eastern Front is: Are the Germans withdrawing men and airplanes to help repel the Allied invasion of Sicily? Thus far there are no indications that they are.

Sicily:

British Force Enters Syracuse

Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced that the British Army swept into Syracuse, a city of 53,000, while Allied forces mopped up nine other major ports and towns in Southeastern Sicily, repulsed seven counterattacks by enemy tanks, and took 2,000 prisoners.

Licata, 80 miles to the west on the south coast; Gela, Pachino, on Cape Passero at the extreme southeastern tip of the island; Avola and Noto, midway between Syracuse and Pachino; Pozzallo, site of an important air base on the south coast; Scoglitti, Ispica, and Rosolini were among the captured places listed in the Allied Headquarters communiqué.

American troops in the Gela area beat off counterattacks by the Italians' Fourth Livorno Division and 45 tanks in the heaviest of all the seven enemy counter blows.

The 54th Napoli Division was driven out of Syracuse by the British—a lightning blow at the end of the second day of the Allied invasion which appeared to be a serious handicap to the enemy in bringing up reinforcements to meet a rapidly swelling penetration into the interior of the island.

The civilian population "seemed more pleased to see us than they had been to see the Huns," said one observer.

The Americans were holding a bridgehead 25 miles long and 10 miles dep after taking Licata and Gela on the south coast, said a dispatch from the Allied Command Post by Edward Gilling, representing the combined British press. Their equipment already was being unloaded at these ports.

Floridia, eight miles inland from Syracuse, already is in British hands, said another dispatch.

While new American A-36 fighter-bombers were smashing at enemy vehicles moving up troops and supplies four-engined and medium bombers carried out heavy raids on Catania, on the east coast, the Sicilian airdromes of Milo, Sciacca, and Gerbini and two other airdromes at and near Reggio Calabria on the Italian mainland.

Flames from Catania's railway yards gave off smoke visible for 140 miles at sea after a Flying Fortress formation roared homeward, leaving fires raging in oil storage dumps.

With the Italian Fleet still noticeable by its absence, Allied naval forces continued large-scale operations of putting ashore more and more Allied troops and equipment, although the Allied communiqué said the enemy's air opposition was increasing.

Swarms of Allied fighters patrolled beaches, protecting the operations, however, and 45 enemy aircraft were shot down July 11. Only nine Allied planes were lost.

Casualties among the Allies continued much less than might normally be expected in such a sweeping offensive, it was said at Allied Headquarters, and a number of hospital ships still were waiting in reserve.

As a result of the swiftness of Allied action, it was said at Headquarters that the enemy was being compelled to regroup his forces and most of his counterattacks had been comparatively weak.

Story of Invasion Told in Communiqué

An Allied Headquarters communiqué said:

"Few details are available of the work of the Navy during the past 24 hours.

"The task of disembarking troops and their supplies on all beaches continues according to plan.

"On the whole, weather conditions have improved though enemy interference from the air has been on a slightly increased scale.

"Defended areas near the coast town of Pozzallo, 12 miles west of Cape Carrenzi and the railroad line between Syracuse and Ragusa, were bombarded last night by our destroyers.

"The surrender of Pozzallo was accepted by the commanding officer of a destroyer during the early afternoon Sunday.

"Our ground forces have continued to make good progress.

"During the course of the day heavy enemy counterattacks, which were being made with tanks, have been repulsed and at least 2,000 prisoners have been taken.

"It can now be stated that the following major towns and ports have been captured by our forces:

"Syracuse, Avola, Pachino, Pozzallo, Scoglitti, Gela, Licata, Ispica, Rosolini, and Noto."

First Big Hurdle Cleared by Allies

In capturing 10 major ports and towns, the Allies have cleared the first big hurdle on the way to complete conquest of Sicily, London observers declared.

Possession of Syracuse and Licata, which has an anchorage capable of handling small ships, will permit the attackers to pour in reinforcements, heavy equipment, munitions, and other supplies much faster than would be possible on the beaches alone.

The occupation of the major towns gives them a strong base for organizing and undertaking the next stage of the offensive.

Syracuse and Licata appear to be at opposite ends of the great arc of landings around the southeastern shores of Sicily, making it possible to pour in fresh strength from both ends of the front.

The taking of Rosolini showed that the forces which landed at the extreme southeast tip of the island and captured Pachino already have moved inland between 10 and 15 miles toward Ragusa.

The other six towns listed as captured are on or near the coast. Avola is about 15 miles south of Syracuse. It has a minor port and airfield and is on a coastal rail line. Noto is an inland town a few miles from Avola and also has an airfield.

The British Radio, in a broadcast recorded by CBS, quoted Algiers Radio reports as saying that Allied troops were locked in a fierce battle with 30,000 Germans for possession of the town of Ragusa, important road and rail junction 20 miles inland from the south coast of Sicily.

"More Allied parachute troops have been dropped west of Ragusa and our landing forces have now set up divisional and regimental headquarters while reinforcements were being poured ashore from the sea," the broadcast continued.

Advices reaching Stockholm from Italy said British and American parachute troops are endangering Axis defenses by operating in their rear, and responsible Italian leaders are preparing the Italian people for invasion of the mainland.

Allied parachutists are playing a special role in the invasion of Sicily, former Propaganda Minister Allesandro Pavolini wrote in the Rome newspaper Il Messagero; the Rome correspondent of the Swedish paper Dagens Nyheter said.

"There is some danger they may be able to cut communication lines of Italian and German defense forces and put important control centrals out of action," Signor Pavolini wrote.

Signor Pavolini thus gave the lie to German reports that Allied parachutists had been "liquidated" and made it plain they had become a menace to Axis defense plans.

Main Axis Forces Await Developments

Although Axis radiocasts said counterattacks had been made against the Allied bridgeheads in Sicily, Berlin dispatches to Stockholm's Tidningen quoted German military commentators as declaring the major German and Italian forces were still in the center of the island waiting for the commanders to determine how the Allied invasion will develop.

Neutral correspondents said the invasion had created tremendous interest in Berlin while life in Rome continued almost as usual, although some women with relatives in Sicily cried in the street as they listened to radio reports of the action.

From Berlin, Stockholm's Tidningen's correspondent said "what happens now on Sicily for the ordinary German no longer is a war on the outside of Europe as he has been told by Propaganda Minister Goebbels."

"The ordinary German will learn in the defense of Sicily whether the Axis military bloc is a powerful one," he added.

The newspaper's Rome correspondent said the feeling among Italians was unlike the fear the Germans have of the Russians. The average Italian knows the Americans and British as tourists and from motion pictures and has a good opinion of them, he explained.

In their swift thrust up the strategic eastern coastline of Sicily, Allied forces were near Catania and only about 80 miles from Messina and the Italian mainland.

The Morocco Radio broadcast a report, recorded in London by Reuters, that the Allies had captured Catania airdrome.

The series of Allied victories was achieved with dazzling speed as troops seasoned by hard combat in Tunisia drove into the hardest core of enemy resistance around Licata and Gela and bore the brunt of the enemy countercharges with determined fury.

British divisions with lasting fame from the El Alamein battlefield of Egypt and the Wadi el Akarit line in Tunisia shoved back the enemy inexorably in a tremendous strike toward Messina Straits after taking Syracuse.

The air-line distance is only 30 miles from Syracuse to Catania, while Messina, across the narrow straits to the Italian mainland, is only 80 additional miles away.

Syracuse was an invaluable prize for the Allies, for its splendid port is the best possible kind of base from which they might mount an invasion of Europe.

From a growing list of airfields captured during the week end Allied planes were operating in devastating support of the ground columns.

The naval forces also contributed powerfully to the co-ordinated push, bombarding defended areas near Pozzallo and the railway between Syracuse and Ragusa.

The Allied line now resembled a crescent, with the Americans at the western point and the British at the eastern tip.

By a Staff Artist

Battle Lines in Sicily

Map shows battleline established by United Nations forces in Sicily, with arrows indicating main points of attack. On westernmost section of Sicily, broken line shows front which Axis sources say is under attack but which has not been mentioned in Allied communiqués.

Hospital Ship Sunk; 400 Wounded Saved

By the Associated Press

Allied Headquarters in North Africa, July 12

An Allied hospital ship which was fully lighted and anchored three miles off the coast of Sicily was sunk Saturday night by enemy bombers but 400 wounded who were aboard were transferred successfully.

Mackenzie King: Test Still to Come

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, July 12

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons today that the "first critical period has passed" for the Canadians engaged with Allied forces in the invasion of Sicily but "the most critical period is to come."

Russia:

Battle of Belgorod Continues Unabated

The battle of the Belgorod breach continued with undiminished fury with the Russians insisting they have prevented German tanks from enlarging the wedge they drove into the Red Army lines five days ago.

Field Marshal Günther von Kluge's armored columns also were smashing with fresh emphasis on the Orel-Kursk end of the Kursk salient, but here, too, the Russians claim, they were absorbing the best the Nazis could give.

The Kursk sector blazed into more furious action as the second week of the German offensive began, but it was not yet clear whether Marshal von Kluge has shifted the main weight of his attack from Belgorod in a possible search for an easier spot to breach the unyielding Russian lines.

A German communiqué broadcast by the Berlin Radio said an important Russian force had been encircled and wiped out between Orel and Belgorod. Several thousand prisoners were taken, the communiqué said, and 129 Red tanks were destroyed. Numerous guns and other war material were captured.

The communiqué claimed a total of 220 Russian tanks and 70 airplanes were destroyed on this sector and added that Red Army losses since July 5 totaled 28,000 prisoners, 1,840 tanks, and 1,400 guns destroyed.

In any event, the Russians declared that the Germans were fighting in general on much the same ground as when they began their offensive, which has cost them 2,500 tanks and 1,068 planes in a single week.

There are few details available on the present situation in the Belgorod breach at the southern end of the 200-mile central front but the Russians have reported that they repelled a Nazi attack by more than 100 tanks including the new 60-ton Tigers. Red Army artillery and aviation protecting the Red infantry destroyed 34 tanks and routed the remainder, the Russians said.

While still working hard to break through in the Belgorod area, the Germans attacked strongly in the Orel-Kursk sector at the northern end of the Kursk salient.

Up to 400 tanks and a large force of infantry attacked on one narrow sector. The Russians reported many tanks destroyed and more than 2,000 men killed. At another position on this front Soviet aviation broke up a German attack before it could get under way, and the Soviet infantry followed up in a counterattack which dislodged the enemy from two settlements.

Aleutians:

U. S. Bombers Blast 4 Japanese Ships

American bombing planes battering four Japanese cargo vessels apparently attempting to supply the enemy base at Kiska, sank one Japanese ship, left a second in a sinking condition, and badly damaged the other two in the group.

The Navy said that Army heavy and medium bombers and Navy patrol bombers intercepted the cargo fleet 280 miles southwest of Holtz Bay, Attu Island. That location would put the ships on a direct line from Japan to Kiska.

The Navy also reported a new bombardment of Japanese positions at Gertrude Cove on Kiska and on Little Kiska Island during the morning of July 11.

The sinking of the one cargo vessel and damaging of others raised to a total of 60 the number of Japanese ships sunk, damaged or probably sunk in the Aleutians campaign.

South Pacific:

4 Japanese Bases Under Heavy Bombing

Allied Headquarters in the Southwest Pacific announced that American bombers pounded four widely separated Japanese bases in the Southwest Pacific July 11, striking most heavily at Munda, the enemy's key defense point in the Central Solomons.

More than 176 tons of bombs were loosed on the Japanese strongholds and at least nine Zeros which attempted to interfere were shot down. One Liberator and two Allied fighters were lost.

Torpedo and dive bombers smashed 52 tons of heavy bombs upon antiaircraft positions and bivouac areas near Munda. Stormy weather hampered the Avengers and Dauntless bombers as they roared in on Munda in another of the series of raids designed to soften the sector for ground forces already gathering in the jungle to storm the Japanese stronghold. The communiqué from Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters said results of the attack were unobserved. Pilots who took part in the raid, however, were certain their bombs found their intended marks.

A Headquarters spokesman said the ground situation at Munda was unchanged. Latest reports said United States forces were closing in on the outer perimeter of defense, with the nearest troops only three miles from Munda.

Liberator bombers over Bougainville Island dropped 40 tons of bombs on Kahili, the enemy's largest air base in the Solomons. Several large fires were started. Three Japanese night fighters attempted unsuccessfully to intercept.

Liberators and Flying Fortresses teamed up for a night assault against Vunakanau airdrome at Rabaul. Their 35 tons of bombs started five large fires, two of which were visible 60 miles away. Many smaller fires, followed by a number of heavy explosions, also were observed.

In the Salamaua area, Mitchell bombers, escorted by P-38s, dropped down almost to tree-top levels to deliver a devastating attack on villages along the trail from Mubo to Salamaua.

Continent:

RAF Bombs Blast Nazi Communications

British bombers and fighters blasted at German communications and war industries in France and Belgium on July 11 to maintain steady pressure on western defenses of Hitler's European citadel.

Boston bombers of the RAF, the British Air Ministry said, attacked several powerhouses near Bethune, France, scoring several direct hits.

At the same time, Typhoons, Mustangs and Spitfires of the Fighter Command attacked railway lines in both Belgium and northern France, shooting up locomotives, tugs, barges and lock gates. Two fighters were lost in these attacks.

Canadian Landing on Sicily Described by Eyewitness

Continued from Page 1

coastal searchlights playing over the sea. We were too far out then to be bothered by them.

At 1 a. m., we went down the side of our ship in an assault landing craft and hit the swell which lofted us high in the air. We rocked about and moved among the ships which now were anchored a number of miles off Pachino Peninsula. Finally, we located our motor launch and clambered aboard.

Gigantic Flashes

Through a megaphone, our commander on our little, leaping motor launch told the flotillas destined for our beach to follow him, and we started off. British Commandos were on the Canadian left flank and another British formation on the right. The air attack and naval bombardment had set Pachino ablaze. Wooden buildings in the town of 15,000 population were burning.

We crept in closer until we could see the low, dark coastline of Sicily in the shadows. Tremendous explosions boomed out in the night. I think it must have been bombing far inland. We could see gigantic flashes.

Dawn was creeping up as I transferred from the motor launch to a landing craft for beaching. Just then, tank landing craft bringing up the first wave of the Royal Canadian Regiment came up and in we went.

Some beach defenses were still pegging away with their final shots before being wiped out. A coastal battery halfway between the beach and Pachino was firing with six-inch guns. Shells crashed in the sea around us. They were too close for comfort but did not hit a thing.

Swarm Over Beach

Canadians were swarming over the beach and our craft leaped through the surf in smoke, confusion, and noise. The landing craft hit the sand bar and stopped short. We piled over the side and plunged into four feet of water.

We waded frantically through the breakers and ran onto the beach. Troops swarmed off their craft and went through a gap in the wire defenses which had been cut by sappers a few minutes before. Infantrymen were already spreading out in the sand dunes on the other side of the wire.

Not an enemy beach machine gun was in action right here. More gaps were cut through the wire, which stretched the whole length of the beach, which was sandy and 50 yards wide from the sea to the dunes where the wire was located.

Kursk and Sicilian Air Fronts Are Merged Into Single Battle

Continued from Page 1

ous defense gives every hope that they will, the chance of a quick finish to Axis resistance in Sicily will be increased enormously. The fact that Allied warships were able to come close inshore and cover the landings with bombardment is a tribute to the air supremacy we already have gained; for such an operation would have been far too hazardous without it.

Another very encouraging piece of news is the destruction of Axis Headquarters at Taormina. Of course alternate accommodation had been prepared, but such a disaster must seriously affect the control of the battle. It is satisfactory to remember that it was through the loss of control by the disruption of his communications that Col. Gen. Jürgen von Arnim was compelled to surrender so quickly in Tunisia.

If Hitler can spare aircraft from Kursk to reinforce Sicily, the way may be long; if the Russians hold fast at Kursk, the way across Sicily may be short. It is all one battle.

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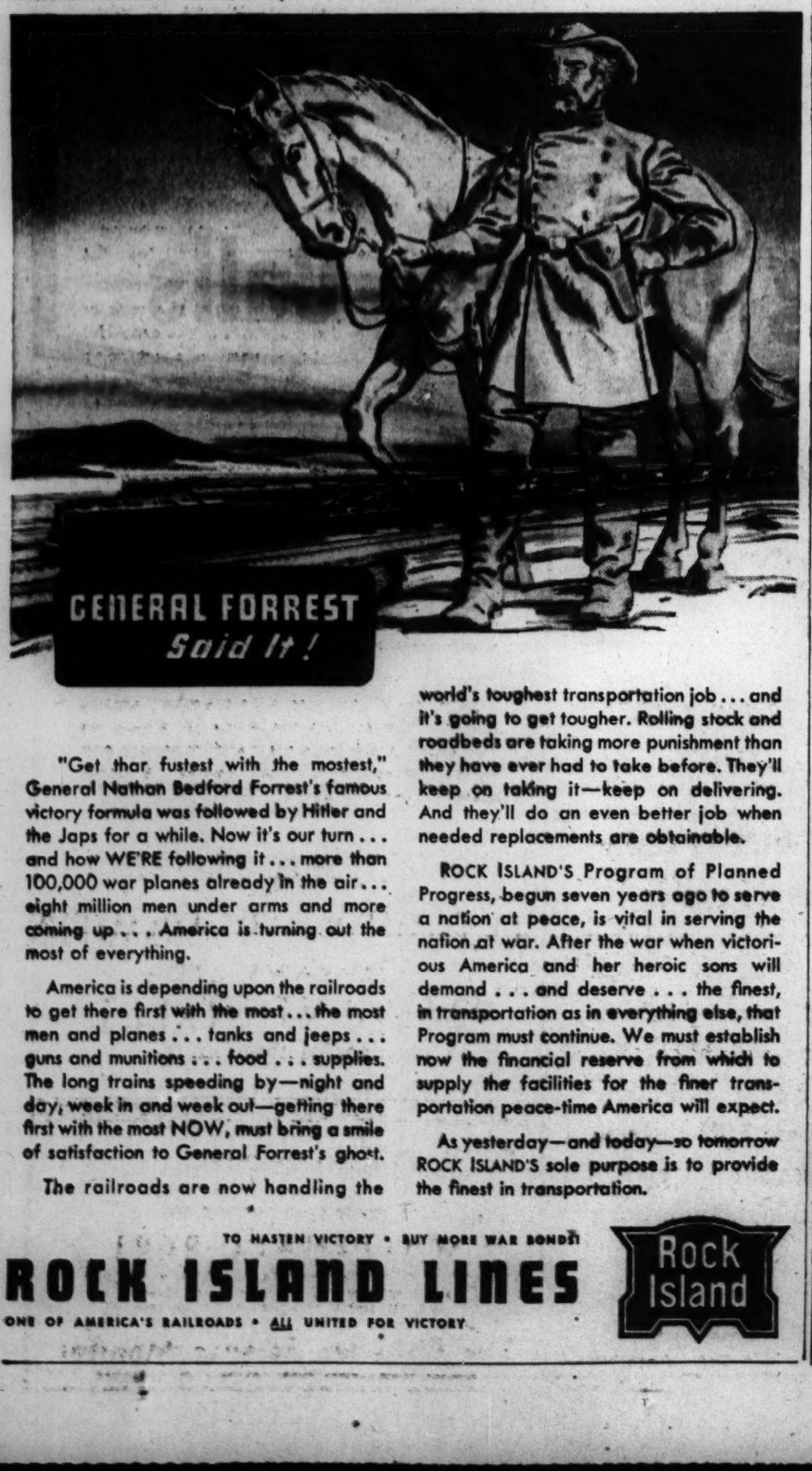

"Get thar fustest with the mostest," General Nathan Bedford Forrest's famous victory formula was followed by Hitler and the Japs for a while. Now it's our turn . . . and how WE'RE following it . . . more than 100,000 war planes already in the air . . . eight million men under arms and more coming up . . . America is turning out the most of everything.

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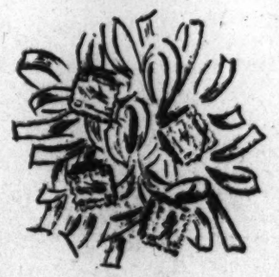
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Flight Report From Europe: Britain

Continued from Page 1

democratic and individual way of life—whether you express it on the cricket ground or by going to the church of your own choice on Sunday—is just something that will not perish.

Pair of Heroines

There are, for instance the two very British ladies who live in a flat somewhere overlooking the Thames. They produced tea—a bit nicer tea than they might be having were it not for a visitor—and talked about the war and how certain they were, all along, of the ultimate outcome. Of course they themselves, they said, had been very fortunate.

I overstayed my time. And in the end they let me out the back way to dash cross-lots for the train. Only then did I discover that at least a quarter of the rear part of their building had been sheared away by a bomb.

They didn't speak of it. Like Chris, they are silent about some things that matter most.

It wasn't that they had forgotten the blitz. London hasn't forgotten it. The wide reaches of the City, the ruins in Limehouse and the block after block of uninhabitable houses in the West End are things one does not forget. But it's been cleaned up in a most amazing fashion—tidy even in its devastation. It's as if the British are saying that the fury of modern war may blast them out but it cannot change their way of thinking . . . their tea, their cricket, and the right to attend whatever church they choose.

The churches, indeed, present an interesting aspect. So many have gone. Isolated spires and gaunt walls . . . but St. Paul's stands. . . .

German Music Played

So, too, does most of St. Sepulchre's in Holborn. And at noontimes there is a recorded concert, attended mostly by workers and clerks who have eaten hastily to spend a half hour with a few great composers.

On this one day, a Bach concerto having been concluded, they were playing Beethoven's Appassionata. It was the recording of a great pianist, made some years ago before the time when he could have been accused of having turned Nazi. German music on the edge of the blitzed City of London. It takes a people who know something of lasting values to do a thing like that.

And then it rained—the one thing you can be sure ultimately will happen in London, even in June. So we took refuge under the arch of a doorway, unbothered in the deluge until someone acoidentally leaned against a bell.

The clerk who answered had taken shelter in that same doorway the night the building across the way was bombed. His offices weren't touched but some of the firm's records, in the building across the street, were destroyed. So were the records of hundreds of other firms in the financial district. And what did they do?

"We wrote to customers we could remember and those we didn't remember wrote to us. People who had 'em sent us duplicates of our contracts and people who hadn't, told us what they could remember of the terms. We patched it up all right."

Yes, they've patched it up. It hasn't left London the same, quite. If you want an ironing board you have to pay 39s. 6d. for it. It costs you two pounds to have an umbrella re-covered with cotton. If you want a razor blade you likely can't buy it at all.

But if you want a joke you still can chat with a bus conductor. The men still may be the wittiest, but the women who are replacing them are learning the repartee of transit.

Change—that is, silver—is a bit short in the early morning hours. But the conductress made the best of the one pound note. What would she have done if she hadn't been able to change it?

"I'd ha' taken yer watch," she said more than audibly. We wondered why the passengers were so obviously amused until we recalled that you can't even get a watch adjusted in London these days, let alone buy one. What you do is to go to a news stand and pay a shilling for a pamphlet telling you "How to Repair Your Own Watch or Clock."

Yet London manages to get down to it remarkably on time. And once there, there's a good bit of standing around in queues.

Rationing Is Fair

It's far from easy, this queuing business,—two hours for a bit of fish and half an hour for some biscuits made of charcoal. Often it is time snatched between a war job and a bit of fire watching. But the reason the chore goes on without grumbling is that the rationing system has been worked out on a basis that is essentially fair, and to the British, that is the main thing.

You still can eat without ration cards in fashionable West End London, but only a three-course meal the content of which is rigidly prescribed. This is balanced by the fact that worker's canteens and meals for school children are on a far broader basis than ever before. There is a "black market," despite Lord Woolton's recent disclaimers. But it is limited to a few fashionable clubs and a few elite chiselers. In the main, the handling of the food situation presents an object lesson to some other nations.

There is sacrifice beyond what belligerents at a distance can comprehend. Big sacrifice, and a host of little ones. When you've put up with a blackout more than 1,200 times and taken on much factory work you talk of "part-time housekeeping" it begins to wear. And you understand the story of the Mayor of the little midland town who said that some of his people didn't know the war was on.

"Why, would you believe it," he said, "there's folks in this town who haven't had a bomb dropped within half a mile."

But one thing that keeps the British courage high is that it's their turn to drop the bombs.

The RAF and the United States Eighth Air Force are giving Germany a tenfold lesson in the meaning of the air war. As you see the might of Britain's bomber stations, it is incongruous to look at the remains of the preparations that Britain once made to meet an invader.

Barbed wire in St. James's Park, blockhouses commanding the crossroads, barriers ready to be thrown across the High Street of every village. . . .

England Would Have Done It

But England would have done it. You can't explain why you know. But you do know . . . even without encountering the woman who volunteered as an instructor when they talked of teaching women to shoot, sending in her application in utmost seriousness before her daughter reminded her that 97 was a bit beyond the acceptable age.

In those days, there was little to fight with except the resources of the spirit. It was this that stood behind the staunch words of the Prime Minister, who really meant to battle the invader "on the beaches . . . in the fields . . ." It is the memory of those days which gives the nostalgic touch to a current cartoon in Punch.

A sergeant is pictured preparing his men regarding intricacies of hand-to-hand combat, saying:

"Now you'll remember that back in '40 when you 'adn't got weapons, you was taught 'ow to use 'em. Well, this course in unarmed combat will teach you 'ow to get along without 'em now you've got plenty of 'em."

Yes, England can smile. It has a reason to. It knows the war is past the half-way mark. Anyone on the London streets can show you why. Every taxi driver, every bus driver, knows.

Traffic Lights Shine

For in May, the red and green of the traffic lights was just a tiny cross . . . blinking uncertainly in the blackout and almost invisible by day.

In June, the traffic lights were changed. Half of each red and blue disk is exposed now. You can see them in the daytime even though there isn't nearly as much traffic as there used to be. There's a gadget which the wardens can pull down to dim them a bit more if the air raids get really heavy and if a more stern blackout seems needed. But they look positively festive.

The difference is somehow important. You can't be in London without understanding that the lights are beginning to go on again.

Salvage in Britain! There's More Coming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

After nearly four years of war you wouldn't believe that there is any more salvage left in London. But a huge exhibit in Trafalgar Square is currently devoted to urging Britishers to get out the last ounce of metal scrap for the building mainly of merchant ships.

The City of Westminster has some of its trucks painted with signs to indicate that they will collect the metal. The legend reads: "Salvage: We can take it!"

Deep-Draft Michigan Lock Gets First Bath

Associated Press

Detroit Engineer Directs Big Project Completed in 13 Months

This Army Engineers' picture shows water let into the new lock at the vital Sault Canal, left, which was named July 11 in honor of Gen. Douglas MacArthur. The canal is located in Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and is patrolled by the Army.

Patton Leads Troops in Sicily Whom He Made 'Fighting Mad'

By Harold V. Boyle

Staff Writer of the Associated Press

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER. Delayed. Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., who hae been identified as the Commander of the United States Forces in Sicily, has a tough reputation for his "spruce up" commands issued when American military forces fere at a low point in North Africa.

It was General Patton who led the United States forces into French Morocco last November, taking command of the American Second Corps in Tunisia at the critical period after it had been slapped back 60 miles at Faid Pass to Kasserine Gap by General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's rampaging panzers. Explaining his new orders, an officer who had worked with the General long enough to know his military principles said:

"These troops have had a rough going over and naturally they are fighting mad at 'the Old Man' for telling them they have to dress up like parade troops, but that's just what the General wants—to make them fighting mad. He believes sloppy troops are sloppy fighters. His job is to jerk the American Army back on its feet."

He did his job. The troops groused and grumbled for a time because of his strict discipline, but every day it wakened a new soirit in them. They were soon back on their toes and by March 17 they had retaken Gafsa on the long march to El Guettar, Mateur, Bizerte, and complete victory.

When he took over command in Tunisia, one of the first things he did was to order his officers to wear their insignia on their helmets despite the danger that this would make them better targets for the enemy.

"That's part of your job of being an officer," said the General.

General Patton is said to be the wealthiest career soldier in the American Army. He is one of the most widely publicized but the least understood general officer in uniform. He is something of a George Bernard Shaw, cocky, not above clowning sometimes in an effort to get his point across.

The public is less familiar with General Patton, the military scholar, poet, and philosopher. He is a deeply read man. He has published a number of military treatises, but he has written also a number of philosophical and poetical works which he wishes published, if at all, only after his passing—and that he hopes will come in battle.

He believes in military dash—and loves it—but he also teaches military caution, lecturing his officers once in the United States not to rush entrenched antitank guns head on with tanks.

"The quickest way to hell, gentlemen, is to go roaring at the muzzle of an antitank gun," he said. "Always outflank it."

Taft Sees End Of New Deal's Dominant Era

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 12 (AP)—Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio told the Alabama Bar Association that recent actions of Congress in voting down several Administration measures, "mark the end of an era and contain a suggestion of the progress which we may make in future years."

The Republican leader declared that "for 10 years we have been guided by the New Deal philosophy. It has opened up many lines of progress, some of them permanent and beneficial to the country. But it has recklessly disregarded the most fundamental principles established in the American Constitution."

He held that "the most obvious feature of the New Deal has been the tremendous growth of federal agencies, operating in most cases directly on the citizen, and deliberately by-passing and depreciating his state and local governments. But Congress is determined to reverse that attempt to seize power in Washington."

Referring to Congressional abolition of the domestic branch of the Office of War Information, Senator Taft said:

"If we are going to maintain free speech in this country, we do not need federal propaganda. The newspapermen at the capital are fully able to transmit to the people everything the Government does or has to say."

Even now, he said, Congress is looking forward to a postwar program, the first essential of which, he said, must be sound finance.

"If wise men administer the fiscal affairs of the Government," Senator Taft predicted, "I believe the business cycle, with its recurrent depressions, can be largely eliminated."

Mighty New 'Soo' Canal Lock Named for General MacArthur

SAUT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 12 (AP)—A mighty new lock of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, named for Gen. Douglas MacArthur and constructed by the U. S. Army Engineers in a record 13 months, was at work today speeding heavily laden ore carriers to the nation's war-busy steel mills.

The new lock, deepest although not longest of the four now in operation at this vital canal, was formally dedicated yesterday in ceremonies conducted against a stern military setting. It will permit passage of a greater tonnage through the Soo, which previously carried more freight than any other canal in the world.

Lieut. Col. Donald E. Antes, speaking at the dedication, declared that "it is readily apparent the tremendous role this deep-draft lock will play in promoting greater production—permitting passage of a greater number of vessels and permitting the loading of vessels to a greater depth, directly increasing the tonnage of ore that can be moved by the present ore fleet. This, in turn, means greater production of iron and steel, so highly essential in the war effort."

Representative Bradley (R) of Michigan, another speaker, called the canal "the jugular vein in the United Nations' war effort."

The canal city is a picturesque town of 15,000 that has been stamped deeply by the war. "You get the feel of the war here more than any place else in the United States," said one Army officer.

Day and night big freighters sound their whistles, move carefully into one of the locks, wait for the water level to change to that of Lake Superior or Lake Huron, according to the boat's destination, and then depart.

Overhead floats a sight strange to American eyes—a balloon barrage.

The chief business of the Sault is the canal, which is situated at the eastern tip of Lake Superior where the St. Mary's River starts its flow into Lakes Huron and Michigan. The river's rapids are impassable to commercial boats, and the first Federal lock to circumvent them was built in 1881 on a site now occupied by the new MacArthur lock.

The MacArthur, built at a cost of approximately $14,000,000, is 800 feet long and 80 feet wide and can accommodate ships with a draft of 30 feet, although none over 25 feet now plies the Great Lakes. Thus it was designed for a time when ocean traffic may reach Lake Superior.

Col. Paschel N. Strong, Detroit District Engineer, who supervised construction of the tunnels of Corregidor, the Philippines fortress immortally linked with General MacArthur's name, directed the building of the new lock.

Capture of Sicily Possible Without Attack on Interior

Continued from Page 1

phur industry at Licata and Catania.

Sicily yields more sulphur than any other European country and produces 13 per cent of the world's supply. Economically, the island has been dependent on the industries of Northern Italy for manufactured goods and machinery, but its supply of these has been severely affected by Allied bombing of production centers and communication routes on the Italian mainland.

Most ports of Sicily were more important to the Axis before the end of the Tunisian campaign than they have been since, of course. But heavy bombing of some of them has interfered with supplies for Sicily's large military establishment, while denial of the ports to the Allies has become far more urgent than was the necessity of holding onto the northeast corner of Tunisia as long as possible.

Messina Important

After the Axis lost its last African foothold, the most significant Sicilian ports from the Axis viewpoint were Messina, Palermo, and Catania, with heavy accent on the first-named, which is the terminus for the road-and-rail ferry linking Sicily to the Italian mainland less than four miles distant.

The protracted bombing of Messina has had a crippling effect on the rest of Sicily, since the main railway line runs from it to other chief towns of the Island. Normally there are good rail communications joining the other towns, but 1,200 miles of single-track railroads, like the telephone connections and electricity-supply systems, doubtless have been dislocated by the bombardment.

The prewar total population of the Island normally was about 4,000,000 persons, but extensive evacuation schemes have been carried out since Allied raids began in earnest.

Terrain of Isle

The south coast of the Island is flat. On the east, it is steep and rocky except in the region of Catania and the surrounding plains. On the north, it is steep, with high cliffs. Near the east coast north of Catania rises to some 10,740 feet Mt. Etna, Europe's loftiest volcano. From Messina, to which ferries run from San Giovanni and Reggio in Italy, railroads run westward along the coast to Palermo and southward to Catania and Syracuse. From the latter town a branch line runs along the south of the Island and up to Trapani, while south of Catania, the main line runs westward across the center.

The whole coastal region is given over to the cultivation of fruit trees, mainly orange, lemon, and citron. Less well-watered areas and slopes of hills are covered by olive groves, and almond and carob trees. Large areas of the mountains are devoted to vine growing, especially the hill country in the west. The airfields are located mainly in the coastal plains. The terrain in the interior is mountainous or very hilly and unsuited to the use of tanks. Geographically the Island is an extension of the volcanic mountain ranges in the southern part of Italy.

Sicily has had a turbulent past in which revolts and assassinations have been frequent as the populace sought to overthrow successive authorities established over it.

The Greeks were the first to colonize this key point in control of the Mediterranean. Then, as the result of the Roman victory over Carthage in the Punic wars, which were fought out partly in Sicily, the Island became part of the Roman Empire.

Later it came, as did Italy, under the domination of Vandals and Ostrogoths and in the year 535 A. D., it was incorporated in the Eastern Empire.

This Paratrooper Is 'Endurable'

ATLANTA, Ga., July 12 (AP)—Private Blaine D. Hall probably is the only parachutist ever to plummet 700 feet from an airplane under an unopened 'chute, hit the ground, and live.

Authenticated records just released by Army officials reveal that Private Hall, participating in a routine jump at Fort Benning, Ga., last October, left the plane at an altitude of 700 feet. When his main 'chute failed to open, he pulled the emergency 'chute ripcord but that 'chute also failed to function and he hit the ground at a speed computed at 140 miles an hour.

When a crash ambulance arrived less than a minute later, Private Hall still was conscious. Physicians found he had numerous fractures, the most serious a broken back.

After several months in a cast, he recently was dismissed from the hospital and Maj. M. F. Tackoff, his commanding officer, says Private Hall is doing the same kind of work as any other man might do at the Fourth Service Command Motor Pool here.

Private Hall says he wants to rejoin the paratroopers if they'll let him, "just so I can turn in that old 'chute for a new one."

20,000 Chinese Welcome Mme. Chiang Back Home

CHUNGKING, China, July 12 (AP)—Madame Chiang Kai-shek received a great welcome back to the capital yesterday from 20,000 citizens of Chungking, representing 84 organizations at a mass meeting celebrating her return from the United States.

Big Additions Made To Ships and Planes

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—More than 6,000 naval craft and 9,000 airplanes were added to the naval forces in the first half of 1943, the Navy reports.

Landing craft accounted for substantially more than half of the added vessels. However, there was a greater tonnage of newly-completed combatant ships—battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, destroyer escorts and submarines.

"For every three warships in the fleet on Jan. 1, 1943," the Navy announced, "the Navy completed one additional fighting ship during the first half of the year."

The 9,000 planes did not represent a net increase in combat air strength of that amount, for the total included some trainers and utility planes. The Navy said some combat planes were transferred to the Army or leased to foreign governments.

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FROM the earliest times has silver been styled a "noble" metal (from the Latin nobilis, which may be freely rendered "knowable").

And a knowable and worthy metal it surely is, described by one writer as "the gentleman among metals, not exalted like the regal gold, but like the quiet honest man, neither rich nor poor, who loves his fellows, is sober, dignified, and incapable of meanness or vulgarity in thought, word or deed."

Its comparative rarity and its beauty in appearance have, since the dawn of history, appealed to man and especially to the artist-craftsmen, who have found in it a responsive medium unique among metals. Silver is one of the most amenable of metals—harder than gold yet almost as malleable—it can be cast, moulded, hammered and fashioned at will by the silversmith.

Neither does the nobility of silver end with its use in the production of useful yet beautiful things. Silver has the property of conducting heat and electrical energy to a higher degree than almost any other metal and is in use today in many and varied ways. To enumerate a few—silver solders for every class of engineering—electrical contacts and fuses—photographic emulsion containers—condensing coils—boiling pans—gauze catalysts—silver nitrate for films and silver tubes for water purification, etc. etc.

To this list could be added many another, but to use the official phrase, "it would not be in the public interest" that these should be divulged.

This we can say of silver—not only is it a "gentleman" but also a "workman" among metals. It beautifies the home in which we live, and it is playing a great and important part in the protection of those homes. A noble metal indeed.

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A Monday Page

Along Comes Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," "Jack O' Lantern for Judy Jo," etc. Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Ten

The very next morning, Miss Abby Meadows came in to say that she was asking her Sunday School class to come to her house that afternoon. They called themselves "The Willing Workers," and sewed, one afternoon a week, after school, all winter, for those people in the little village who needed help. Last winter they had made a patchwork quilt for the Stavinski baby, who lived down by the tracks.

But this was a very special meeting.

So that afternoon found all the little girls gathered in Miss Abby's dining room. She explained that the Orphans' Home at Deep River was in great need of money. How could the "Willing Workers" help?

There wasn't a sound in the room—you could have heard a pin drop. On the big table was the red, between - meals tablecloth, and around the table, chins in hands, eyes staring straight ahead, sat Miss Abby and the seven "Willing Workers."

They were thinking.

They must earn some money to help the Orphans' Home, but how?

"Another candy sale?" suggested Mary Alice.

"O-o-o-o-h!" moaned Miss Abby and the other "Willing Workers."

"I know," agreed Mary Alice, "'twas awf'ly hard work, and the candy wasn't very good."

"Everyone and everything got so sticky!" sighed Miss Abby.

No, not another candy sale, everyone agreed.

"A play," suggested Sally.

"Oh, no!" said everyone.

A long silence followed.

Judy Jo's Idea

It was Judy Jo who finally broke the silence.

"I wonder," she began shyly, "if we could have a Doll Show!"

"I could bring my Katrinka!" said Huldah.

"And my new wax doll," added Beth.

"Yes, of course we'd bring ours," said Judy Jo, and, all her thoughts coming out in a rush, she went on, eagerly, "but I mean everyone's dolls—yours, Miss Abby, and others. What made me think of it was that Granny Appleby showed me such an old one of hers while I was there, and then, when I got home, Mother and Grandmother hunted up the dolls they had put away in the attics. Oh, I am sure nearly every lady in Duck Light Cove has a doll tucked away somewhere!"

As Judy Jo stopped, quite out of breath, everyone burst into excited speech.

"Oh, Judy Jo," cried Miss Abby, when she could make herself heard, "you've thought of something splendid! I'm sure there are ever so many quaint old dolls in town, and this will be a fine way for everyone to see them. I'll be glad to show my two, and Mother has one of hers, I know. We'll charge admission, and get money for the Home, and have a grand time ourselves!"

Tongues wagged briskly enough the rest of the afternoon, and the days until the Doll Show were busy indeed—not only for "The Willing Workers," but for nearly every woman and girl in the little village; for attics were ransacked, trunks and old chests opened, and unexpected treasures in the form of dolls came forth. And of course every doll must be spruced up for the occasion!

The show would be in the vestry room at the church the next Friday. Some of the older boys put up the church fair tables, and "The Willing Workers" covered the tops with white paper, tacked down securely.

The Doll Show

By nine o'clock that Friday morning, dolls were arriving every minute—big dolls, little dolls, old and young dolls! dolls! dolls!

Every doll was gay in her best clothes and freshly laundered frills. They were all charming, but it was agreed that the old dolls were the very best of all—and there were some very old dolls there, indeed.

The oldest, over a hundred years old, had belonged to Beth's great-grandmother. And near it, to everyone's delight, was a funny clown doll which Dr. Page, their pastor, had when he was a tiny child.

Of course, Phronsie Pepper was there, looking lovely as ever, and beside her, Mother's doll with a china head, and shiny black-painted hair. Grandmother's old rag doll sat on the other side of Phronsie Pepper.

One doll, made of corn husks, with corn silk hair, had belonged to Mrs. Page's old Katy. She had kept it ever since her childhood years ago on a Virginia plantation.

Every doll had a card before it with the name of its owner, and telling its date. "The Willing Workers" had spent many busy hours making and printing these cards.

Just before noon, in came dignified Judge Baxter, carrying a little parcel. "See here, Red Riding Hood," he called to Judy Jo, "here's a doll I had when I was about three, so it's well over sixty years old. Want to put it in your show?"

Judy Jo said, oh, yes, sir, they did!

"And look here, Red Riding Hood," added the Judge, with a whimsical smile, "hise name is Sindbad—better put that on the card, Sindbad, the Sailor!"

What a sailor it was, to be sure! Such a quaint old doll, with long stiff legs and a painted china head, dressed as a sailor boy in a faded blue suit and a little sailor cap slipping about on its shiny china head. Judy Jo wondered how on earth it had stayed on for sixty years!

All in all, the Doll Show was a great success, but the great moment to Judy Jo was when Mrs. Cap'n Appleby came in, and with her—Auntie Lu!

Guest of Honor

Oh, such a wonderful surprise! And another was when Auntie Lu opened a little package she was carrying, and took out—Deborah!

"Mother said she just couldn't think of our Judy Jo having a Doll Show without Deborah," she said. "Nothing would do but that I must bring her down—and, of course, I wanted most awfully to come, too!"

So Judy Jo printed a card very carefully for Deborah, and put her in a place of honor—for she was really the doll that started the show!

It was such fun having Auntie Lu there, to see Mother again, and to meet all the "Willing Workers."

And that night, when Miss Abby and "The Willing Workers" counted the money for the Home, they cheered.

"We've helped the Home, and oh, what fun we've had, too!" cried Huldah. And the others all agreed.

And Judy Jo had been so busy she had forgotten to be naughty any more.

"What fun it was," she said to Mother. "It's fun to be busy, isn't it?"

"Yes, it is," agreed Mother, "the best fun in the world. There's a lot of truth in that old saying, 'Busy hands make light hearts.'"

That night, after the sun went down, it grew cool. Father lighted a fire in the fireplace. Judy Jo sat before it, Phronsie Pepper hugged close.

Mother was knitting.

"Mother," said Judy Jo, "that motto over the fireplace is nice, isn't it? I don't think I ever noticed it much before."

"Yes," agreed Mother, "it is, very nice. Your father carved it there, long before you were born."

"But he didn't spell 'home' right, Mother—he spelled it with an 'a'."

"Oh, but that's the way they spelled it in Scotland, where our folks came from, long, long ago."

"Oh, that's it—I've been wondering. Because, I thought Father knew how to spell!"

Mother laughed. "Yes, I guess he does, pretty well!"

Judy Jo was still looking at the old motto.

"You know," she said, at last, "Susan had a lovely time in Philadelphia, and oh, I did have a perfectly scrumptious time at Auntie Lu's, and I'm so glad I'm going again before school begins—but here, with you and Father, and Susan next door, is really best, after all, isn't it?"

"Yes," said Mother, "there's no place like home."

"East, West, Hame's Best," read Judy Jo, aloud.

(The End)

The days before the Doll Show were busy indeed

The Story Starts Here

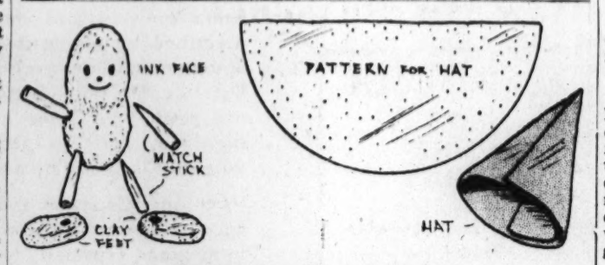
Judy Jo was back at home, in Duck Light Cove, after spending four days on Beacon Hill, in Boston, with Mrs. Brooks and her mother, Mrs. Appleby. Judy Jo called Mrs. Brooks Auntie Lu, and her mother Granny Appleby. She had had very happy times with them, but it was lots of fun to come back to Mother and Father and her friend Susan. But the morning after the day after she returned Judy Jo had been so cross and contrary that Grandmother said she was "just plain putcheky."

The Lion's Answer

The keeper at the Zoo
Calls the animals by name,
The coyote and the lion
And animals more tame.

The animals all answer
In grunt, or moo, or howl,
But when the lion answers
He gives a roaring growl.

HELEN HOWLAND PROMMEL



A Brownie's House

Happy Times for Busy Fingers—5

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home To Shop," etc. Illustrated by the Author

Here is a brownie house, complete with Brownie. The house is a half-pint food carton and the Brownie is a peanut.

Window trimmings are bright blue, large scallops are red, and the cork chimney (also red) is glued on. Since the carton itself is white, we have a fine red-white-and-blue color scheme—you'll like that.

The house is more inviting if the door opens, but young children can draw on the door and windows and do no cutting. It takes a sharp knife to cut a door. The cuts are made along top, bottom and one side. The remaining side should be scored with the knife so it will make a straight bend.

An elegant brownie house deserves a Brownie, so there he is in the open doorway, wearing a pen-and-ink smile. He has matchstick arms and legs. His modeling-clay feet enable him to stand firmly so he's really quite a fellow.

To make arms and legs: Sharpen one end of a piece of matchstick. Dip the point in cement or glue. Then push this point into a very tiny hole punched in the peanut. (A cemented part dries fast but glued pieces should stand overnight before being handled.)

An old glove finger will make a soft, squashy cap for a Brownie. Or else make a cap from a paper circle, or of cloth.

Clever children will think up loads of improvements for the house. It might be smoke coming from the chimney (a dab of cotton pasted onto the cork); or a flag on the roof top.

Other ideas: a painted-on mailbox; paper shutters pasted alongside the windows, or painted flower boxes below them; paper posies pasted around the base of the house, etc. And one might even draw stone shapes all over the carton.

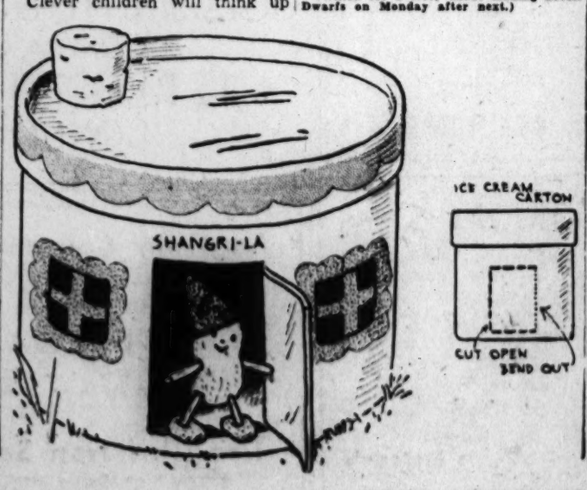
Another thing you might do is to furnish the house; add a rug, paste pictures on the walls, make furniture out of the smallest size matchboxes.

Every new carton that reaches your home is building material for another house. Soon you could own a whole village, with stores, garages, fire engine house, etc. Cone-shaped roofs of colored construction paper will brighten up your Brownie Town.

As a dish garden setting: build a mountainous island in a tray or large dish. Perch your brownie house on the mountain top arranged with a few big clinkers, rocks and earth. Tuck midget living plants into soil here and there up the mountainside.

Then, in the water surrounding the isle, set a 1-inch slice of beet (the top end) and watch it grow into a tall tropical tree.

(Watch for a story about making Seven Dwarfs on Monday after next.)



Jack Horner's Party

Here are the stories of five children who have pulled plums from Jack Horner's Pie:

The Tulip Fairy

There was once a fairy that lived in a tulip. The tulip was not opened all the way. Then one day it rained and the tulip opened, and the fairy flew away. She flew out of the world and she flew and flew. Then she got sleepy and closed her eyes in the air, and she went tumbling down to the ground.

One sunny day she opened her eyes and started flying away. She saw a purple tulip, but she didn't like that tulip because it was not her home. Then she saw a red tulip. She smelled it and it was her home.

The fairy didn't like her journey, and she never went out in the world again.

Paula Schein, 6,
Evanston, Ill.

Big Hat and Little Dog

Once there was a Mexican who was very lonesome. He wanted something to be his playmate. And something was going to be his playmate. But he did not know it.

One day, a puppy was very lonesome, too. He had no one to play with.

The Mexican was asleep that day. He had a big hat on. While he was asleep the wind blew his big hat off. The little puppy saw the big hat. He was cold, so he got into the big hat.

After a while the Mexican awoke. He saw his hat, picked it up and saw the puppy and the puppy saw him. The puppy gave a little bow-wow and jumped out of the hat. The Mexican liked the puppy, and the puppy liked him, too.

Now the puppy has a master and the Mexican has a playmate. So they went home happy.

Jean Adelle Klette, 7,
Compton, California.

Susan's Trip to the Zoo

Once upon a time, there was a little girl. Her name was Susan. Susan was very interested in animals. One day she asked her mother if she could go to the zoo. But her mother said she couldn't go because they didn't have enough gas in their car.

In the evening, Susan's daddy came home. Susan asked her daddy if she could go. Her daddy said that she would have to see what kind of a day it was. If it was a nice day, she could go.

Susan's mother was so surprised when she heard Susan's daddy say they had plenty of gas in their car. The next day was nice, so they packed their lunch and went to the zoo. When they got there, they went to see the animals.

First they saw the bears, then the monkeys, then the pandas. Then it was time to eat lunch. They ate their lunch. After lunch they saw some more animals. Then it was time to go home, so they went home. The next day when Susan went to school she told her class about her trip to the zoo.

When Susan got home she told her mother that she told her class about her trip to the zoo. Her mother thought it would be nice to write about her trip to the zoo, and this is Susan's story of her trip to the zoo.

Linda Schein, 8,
Evanston, Ill.

The Old House

One day Jack and Jill were playing in the yard, when their Mother called. "Jack, will you go to the store for me?"

"Yes, Mother. May Jill go with me?"

"Yes. I want a box of matches and a dozen candles."

"O. K.," said Jill. "It's warm and I won't wear a coat."

The store was about a mile away, and, on the way, was a very old house. Coming back, Jack and Jill were caught in a rain storm. Jill cried to Jack with her teeth chattering: "Jack, let's run home. I am wet to the skin."

"No," Jack said. "I am going into Mr. Scutter's old house."

"Jack! Don't be stubborn, but come on."

"No," Jack answered. "But hurry. I am getting wet."

"O. K., Jack," Jill added. "If you go, I will too."

Jack and Jill pushed open the door and went into the old cobwebby sitting room. When they were used to the dim light, Jack lit a candle. "Jill, look here at this old picture of Mr. Scutter's boy. The city would like to have this."

"Jack, did you hear that?"

"Hear what," asked Jack.

"That," answered Jill.

Clomp, Clomp, Clomp, Clomp. There it was, louder and louder.

"Yes," said Jack, as he blew out the candle. "Get behind the curtain." Jack had failed to notice that the water that had dripped from their clothes had formed a puddle and was slippery.

Jill jumped behind the curtain and, in his excitement, Jack stumbled over Jill's toe and slid over the wet floor until he was right in the middle of the floor. Then he began to laugh.

"What's so funny?" asked Jill.

"Guess what the noise is," he said.

"I don't know," said Jill, "so tell me."

"Mr. Brown's red calf has come in out of the rain and knocked over two old jars."

"I guess we can go home now, Jack. It has quit raining," said Jill.

Wanda Gibson, 11, of
Asheville, N. C.

My First Cake

The day I baked my first cake, I was up bright and early, getting ready to bake it. By getting ready, I mean that I was trying to decide what kind of a cake to make and getting out the mixing bowls and the ingredients. I decided to make a sponge cake.

Humming happily, I started mixing together the things the directions said. It said to put one cupful of sugar. Even though it is rationed, and since I thought I would need more sugar than that, I put in two and one half cups.

Finally I got it mixed and in the oven, and then I heard my sister and some more girls in the front yard playing. The temptation to play with them was too great and the next thing I knew, I was playing, too. In about 20 minutes I smelled something burning. Like a flash I thought of my cake. I was in the kitchen in a minute and ran to the oven, opened the door, and jerked out the burning cake.

After it had cooled off, I took a taste even though it was burned, and to my great surprise it wasn't done in the middle. It was so sweet that when I took a bite of the part that was done, it fell apart. I told mother later that I was never going to make a cake again until I learned to follow directions. Would you?

Elwyn Reinhardt, 12,
Abilene, Texas.

These Were at the Party, Too

The following boys and girls have also sent in nice papers for the Contest: Barbara Joan Weaver, 5, Rochester, N. Y.; Kathryn Jan Braudis, 6, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Sandra Myers, 7, Far Hills, N. J.; Sherry Douglass, 8, Palo Alto, Calif.; Alfred Everest, 8, St. Johnsville, N. Y.; Diane Lynn Belshaw, 9, Seattle, Wash.; Elizabeth Kuenzli, 7, and David Kuenzli, 9, Milwaukee, Wis.; Barbara Kidd, 11, Marion, Ind.; Virginia M. Vine, 11, Waterford, Conn.; William Lindgren, 13, Hilo, Hawaii; and Vesta Winn, 13, Chillicothe, Missouri.

"Susan's Trip to the Zoo," by Linda Schein, 8, Evanston, Ill.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES 27th Season. Four Age Groups. 100 acres on Cape Cod Bay. Sailing, riding, Music, art, dancing, dramatics. Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Separate unit for boys. Guest House. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Winter School. FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, East Brewster, Mass.

Congress-Battered Dies Group Faces Rebuff From President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—The Dies Committee has suffered a bad battering in the 78th Congress just recessed, and left the fate of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill, involving $143,000,000 for the payment of 400,000 or more Federal employees, uncertain.

Attached to this bill is a rider on the final form of the so-called "bills of attainder" springing out of Dies Committee action against three Federal officials alleged to have been intimate with "subversive" groups.

It is uncertain whether or not Mr. Roosevelt will sign this measure. If he does so he is expected to vent his feelings in a statement that may be a further criticism of Martin L. Dies (D) of Texas, who has instituted the lengthy and complicated attack on subversives.

Under the Constitution if the President does not sign a bill it becomes law automatically 10 days after passage and while Congress is in session.

10 Days Expire Thursday

The 10 days expire this Thursday, but if the President has not signed the measure by that time there is a question what its status will be, due to the fact that Congress is in recess instead of adjournment, or in session.

The Dies Committee has already found tough going from the Kerr Committee of the House, and the Senate. Now the President may have something to say on the matter.

As the session started the Dies Committee was extended for another two years, 302 to 94, after five years' service.

Mr. Dies made one of his few legislative mistakes right after the House had voted to continue his committee.

Listing one William Pickens in a group of 39 Government employees who were allegedly "irresponsible, unrepresentative, radical, and crackpot bureaucrats," he persuaded the newly constituted House, by a vote of 3 to 1, to write into the Treasury-Post Office appropriation bill that Mr. Pickens was to receive none of the funds in that legislation.

Only after the House had passed this measure with a whoop did the smiling Mr. Dies and other members of the South reveal that the Pickens involved was a Negro, born of slave parentage, a Yale Phi Beta Kappa, employed at the Treasury in the War Bond campaign.

'Bad Faith' Charged

This action in apparently singling out a Negro for what soon began to be called a "bill of attainder"—specifically forbidden under the Constitution—seriously embarrassed many Republicans and also Democrats from Northern constituencies who had voted against Mr. Pickens. Among themselves they charged "bad faith" to Mr. Dies.

The next day the House reversed its action on Mr. Pickens. It was the first rebuff Mr. Dies ever experienced in the House. More was to come. The House at last took heed, having burned its political fingers, of the earlier charge many times repeated. That Dies was acting as prosecutor, judge and jury. Accordingly it set up the Kerr subcommittee to review all Dies cases.

This was under the chairmanship of Representative John H. Kerr (D) of North Carolina. Its membership was sympathetic to Mr. Dies for most of them had voted to continue the Dies Committee. It was authorized to review the evidence against the 39 so-called "crackpots and subversives." Mr. Dies did not allege that they were Communists.

One of the first things the Kerr Subcommittee discovered was that five of the 39 accused men were no longer with the Government. Mr. Dies' records were out of date. Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California, a former member of the committee who resigned, charged on the floor that Mr. Dies had personally selected the 39 cases from the hundreds of Federal employees he accused, without prior consideration or consultation with other members of the Committee.

The Kerr Subcommittee exonerated the first three employees, Dr. Frederick L. Schuman, Arthur E. Goldsmith, and Jack B. Fahy. Reviewing the Dies guilt-by-association evidence, it decided that the cases were not proved.

It found three others "guilty"—Dr. Robert Morss Lovett, veteran University of Chicago professor of English, whose sun was killed in the Argonne offensive; Dr. Goodwin B. Watson, and Dr. William E. Dodd.

Then, just before the House recessed, the Kerr Subcommittee handed in another "not proved" verdict on three additional employees, Marcus Goldman, Nathaniel Weyl, and Davis Wahl.

Three Convictions

Thus, from the Kerr Subcommittee, of 9 examined, 6 were cleared, and of the original 39, 5 were not with the Government at all, winnowing the present list down to 24 with only 3 "convictions" before Senate action.

The Kerr Subcommittee groped for a yardstick definition of "subversive" and finally hit on one involving "public opinion," which brought considerable criticism.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, wrote an explosive protest against the proposed ousting of Dr. Lovett, while the Federal Communications Commission refused to fire Drs. Watson and Dodd.

The House attached a non-germane "rider" to the deficiency appropriation bill, declaring that no money from this bill or other appropriations should go to pay the salaries of Drs. Lovett, Watson or Dodd.

Sharp Rebuff

Heretofore the Dies Committee has been a distinctly House phenomenon. Nothing in any way comparable to it has been authorized by the Senate.

The Senate rejected the appropriation bill with its curious Dies-Kerr rider, 69 to 0. It got no single Senate vote at all. In its own way this was one of the sharpest rebuffs Representative Dies has ever received. Senators objected both to the Dies evidence and to the legislative form in which penalties were proposed. This was a "bill of attainder," it was charged which singled out individual American citizens by name.

The bill came to the Senate a second, third, and fourth time. The Senate rejected it in each case. In the closing days a compromise was worked out. The three accused men may not continue in office beyond Nov. 15, unless renominated by the President, and confirmed by the Senate.

In the face of these rebuffs, it is believed the Dies Committee is looking for new fields. The Kerr Subcommittee has not proved a success. It has dealt with only nine names and will not meet again till November. The basic criticism that the suspects have not had a court trial still remains.

Less Butter, Cheese, Milk Allotted for Civilian Use

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—The War Food Administration announced today that for the 12 months beginning with July, civilians would have to get along with less butter, cheese, and most kinds of processed milk. The butter cut will be 404,000,000 pounds under the previous year with the supply reported at 1,670,000,000 pounds, compared with apparent civilian consumption of 2,074,000,000 in the previous 12 months.

The armed forces have been allotted 1½ pounds out of every 10 pounds of butter produced and the Russian Army will receive ½ pound, leaving approximately eight of every 10 pounds for civilians.

Civilians will get 508,000,000 pounds of cheese, 5½ out of every 10 produced, and the remainder will be divided among the armed forces, countries receiving defense aid, the Red Cross and U. S. territorial possessions, with the Allies getting the largest share. The apparent civilian consumption last year was 838,000,000 pounds.

Of the 69,000,000 cases of evaporated milk expected to be available during the next 12 months, 30,000,000 or 4⅓ of every 10 have been allotted to civilian use. Military and war services will get slightly more than 24,000,000 cases or 3½ of every 10 cases. The apparent civilian consumption last year was 2,301,000,000 pounds while the allotment this year is approximately 1,305,000,000 pounds.

The condensed milk allotment was set at 212,000,000 pounds compared with 267,000,000 pounds last year while the civilian share of dried whole milk was put at 20,000,000 pounds compared with 17,000,000 last year and two kinds of dried skim milk at 90,000,000 pounds compared with 305,000,000 pounds last year.

The WFA said the allocations were made on the basis of relative urgency of all claims.

It said the allocations were based on expected production and therefore would be "firm" for only three months.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: 10:45 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on July 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on July 18, Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.
Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on July 25, Aug. 22, Sept. 26.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on July 18.
New York City—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Aug. 1, 15.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on July 18; Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Aug. 15.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 810kc, on July 18, Aug. 1, 15, Sept. 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on July 18; Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.
San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m. KFMB, 1450kc, on July 25; Aug. 22; Sept. 26.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Aug. 1; Sept. 5.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on July 18, Aug. 1, 15, 29; Sept. 5, 19.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6071kc, on July 11, 25; Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 5, 19.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. WGMB, 890kc, on July 18; Aug. 15; Sept. 19.

Christian Science Lecture Schedule

By members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

California

Beverly Hills: Church Edifice, 142 South Rexford Drive, 3 p. m., July 18.
Patterson (auspices Society, Newman): Patterson High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., July 18.

U. S. Pledges to Giraud Preceded African Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—The American Government's now admitted secret agreements with Gen. Henri Giraud, made a week before the occupation of North Africa, are continuing to plague Allied-French relations, and it is evident that the controversy is about to break with renewed heat in both Washington and London.

The developments around which the new controversy is now building are these:

1. The American censorship in North Africa has at last permitted it to become known that the United States assured General Giraud that it would make him the political and civil head of French North Africa as well as the Commander in Chief of all French forces in North Africa.

2. At the same time authorized representatives of the American Government, before Allied troops made their landing, gave their pledge to General Giraud that no "outside elements" (British or Free French) would be allowed to take part in the occupation without his specific consent.

3. Washington is showing increasing support for General Giraud and by inviting him alone, without the Co-President of the French Committee of National Liberation, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, and appears to be seeking to build up General Giraud's prestige.

4. London, outside of the carefully guarded statements of the Prime Minister, is manifesting increasing disapproval of General de Gaulle; at least it is manifesting enough inspired disapproval to make the British position uncertain and unclear.

Both Capitals Stirred

A deluge of critical articles, some contending only that the admitted facts are so inadequate and conflicting as to make official explanation necessary and others asserting that the Allied policy is disingenuous, are now appearing in both Capitals, and the only uncontroverted conclusion is that American policy toward the French simply won't jell.

The most authoritative exposition of official view toward North Africa—an exposition made available to one correspondent and denied to others on the spot—comes from Demaree Bess of the Saturday Evening Post. Mr. Bess was given access to private documents and records and it was in the course of his sympathetic assessment of the situation that he was allowed to disclose the heretofore unknown understandings with General Giraud.

It develops from Mr. Bess' dispatch that American authorities from the beginning had reached the conclusion to ignore General de Gaulle and to attempt to create a new alliance beyond both the Free French and Vichy.

Both Factions Avoided

Mr. Bess puts it this way:

"The American Government's policy in regard to France, conducted under the direct supervision of President Roosevelt, had its roots since 1940 in the belief that many Frenchmen, perhaps a majority of them, were disinclined to associate themselves definitely either with the political group in France known as the Vichyites, or with the other political group in London called the Free French, who, in co-operation with the British Government, have been operating under the leadership of Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

"It was our purpose to consolidate and to strengthen all the Frenchmen outside these two organized groups who, while unwilling to become émigrés or to accept General de Gaulle's leadership, did, nevertheless, earnestly desire the defeat of Germany and the restoration of the French republics.

"When our Government decided upon a military occupation of French North Africa, it was our hope that members of this third group would facilitate our landings and would join us afterward in the conquest of Germany. It was also our hope that this group would eventually join forces with the de Gaullists to re-create one united fighting France."

Under American Command

Mr. Bess then is allowed to recall that "our agreement specified that we would obtain General Giraud's consent before admitting any "outside elements" to our African expeditionary force, an obvious reference to the British and to followers of General de Gaulle."

This comment in the name of the United States Government was given at a moment when it was already established that the larger part of the first African expeditionary force and most of the naval force, already embarked and at sea, was British.

Mr. Bess underlines the character of this commitment: "the Murphy-Giraud accord stipulated that any expedition to French territory would be an essentially American expedition, under American command, with no participation of any outside elements, French or otherwise. It stated that only after our landings, and by agreement with the local French and American authorities, would it be permitted, in case of need, that non-American allies (i. e. the British) or outside French (i. e. the Fighting French) migh be sent into any of these territories."

'Military Expediency'

Despite these undertakings, the United States has not been able to make General Giraud the political and civil head of North Africa and, of course, never did keep "outside elements," British or Free French, out of North Africa. Thus Walter Lippmann expresses a widely held view when he writes:

"This revelation speaks for itself. The reader must consult his own conscience as to whether the deception of General Giraud was one of those acts which must be accepted on the ground of 'military expediency.'

"But the reader should know that this profoundly embarrassing disclosure has been made not by the critics of the Administration policy, but by its own chosen and specially privileged newspaper correspondent.

"There are other journalists who have known for many months enough about this secret agreement to know that it was very embarrassing. They have kept a discreet silence, and did not ask for its publication, because they hoped and believed that the embarrassment of the disclosure could be avoided. But now Mr. Bess has spilled the beans.

"The mess, for it is a most unappetizing mess, can be cleaned up during General Giraud's visit in Washington. The way to clean it up is to stop at once the official propaganda campaign for Giraud against de Gaulle."

Criticism of de Gaulle

The "official propaganda campaign" against General de Gaulle is certainly on in full force, and this morning Ernest Lindley reports that a copy of a statement of British policy toward General de Gaulle — a statement extremely critical of him—has been placed in his hands. It is described as an informal memorandum to acquaint British authorities and the British press with the trend of official opinion. Mr. Lindley reports that among its high points are:

1. General de Gaulle can no longer be considered a reliable friend of Britain. In spite of all that he owes to British assistance and support, he has left a "trail of Anglophobia" wherever he has been.

2. From August, 1941, on, he tried to play Great Britain against the United States, and the United States against Britain.

3. He has striven to create friction between the British and French in Syria.

4. He clearly has "fascist and dictatorial tendencies."

5. In spite of these grounds for complaint, the British Government has treated de Gaulle fairly and recognizes the value which his name has come to have in France —chiefly through British publicity. It still hopes that he will cooperate loyally as Co-President of the new French Committee of National Liberation. So far, however, he has struggled for complete mastery.

6. Peace and order and smooth communications in the French North African territory are essential to the great military operations now being prepared. [The statement was written before the invasion of Sicily.] Likewise it is highly important to avoid throwing into turmoil the French forces which the United States is now arming.

There was no decisive comment from British sources here today. The British Information Service stated that it could not confirm the authenticity of the document and was making inquiries.

Further chapters in this mystery story of North African politics can be expected.

They Chart Postwar Construction

Religious Round-Table Guiding Committee

Left to right: Dr. Harold A. Cockburn, Minister of St. Michaels Church, Dumfries, Scotland; Dr. H. J. Gezork, Professor of Social Ethics, Newton Andover Theological Seminary, Mass.; Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of the Methodist Church, Boston area, and Chairman of the Conference; John Foster Dulles, Chairman of the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, international lawyer and well-known Presbyterian layman; Dr. Gordon A. Sisco, General Secretary of the United Church of Canada; the Very Rev. Keith Allwyn Warren, Dean of the Cathedral of Christchurch, New Zealand; Dr. Timothy Tingfang Lew, Dean of the Department of Theology, Yenching University, China; member of the Chinese Yuan (Senate).

Yes, 25,871,249 Filed Tax Returns

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 12

The Treasury, currently biting into the incomes of some 44,000,000 individuals, came up with the report that 25,871,249 persons filed income tax returns for the calendar year 1941.

That was a gain of 11,160,588 over the previous year.

Churchmen Urge Dissolution Of United Nations After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 12—The international conference of Christian leaders of 14 nations, concluding four days of discussions yesterday of postwar problems in the light of Christian principles adopted a three-section document of their conclusions. It was the first time an international conference of Christian leaders had set forth their views on solution of postwar problems.

The conference adopted as indicative of what the people of all nations should study, accept and seek, through appropriate channels, acceptance by their governments of the political propositions contained in the "six pillars of peace" formulated by the Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace last March and also set forth 10 requirements for progress toward world order.

The 10 points follow:

1. That national isolationism, the monopolization of political power by a few nations, and the balance of power which hitherto have failed to maintain peace be repudiated as policies which contravene the purpose of establishing world order and the institutions requisite thereto.

2. That temporary collaboration among the United Nations should, as quickly as possible, give way to a universal order and not be consolidated into a closed military alliance to establish a preponderance of power or a concert of power.

Reduction of Armaments

3. That drastic reduction in armaments be undertaken as steps toward the goals envisaged in the Atlantic Charter of the "abandonment of the use of force" and lifting from the peoples of the world "the crushing burden of armaments."

4. That immediate international collaboration such as is involved in (A) conferences dealing with specific problems and in (B) the administration of relief and reconstruction be guarded against exploitation for purposes of power politics.

5. That if regional organizations arise, they be part of an inclusive world order and shall not threaten the interest of world organization.

6. That a larger measure of discipline and sacrifice for the good of the whole world community be practiced by each nation as necessary to the good of that nation as a part of the community.

7. That individual citizens recognize their responsibility for their collective decisions as reflected in in national policies.

8. That ethical and moral standards seen as applying to individual conduct be recognized as applying also to group, corporate and national conduct.

9. That cultural and social collaborations be established along with political collaboration essential for the achievement of world order.

10. That an adequate motivation be developed in the will of the peoples of the world to support the agencies and arrangements for co-operation so that the sense of destiny which has hitherto led nations to seek national aggrandizement shall hereafter find its expression in works that promote the general welfare.

Concerned Over World Order

The conference expressed its concern both with the goal of a world-wide political order and the establishment of institutions or organizations best suited to serve the purpose of this order. It asserted that the next steps must be consonant with the goal; otherwise they may lead away from it. It set forth five principles which "must be accepted which the world-wide organizations for world order and immediate steps must conform." These were set forth as follows:

1. The imperative of moral law.

2. The worth of every human being.

3. The recedence of human over material values and considerations.

4. The individual's responsibility for collective action taken in his name.

5. The moral duty of co-operative action.

"These principles must be compromised out of considerations of expediency," the statement added. "On the other hand, we realize that no institution can give them full expression."

"If the progressively achieved world organization effectively serves the values inherent in these principles and consequently assures national security, it will win the loyalty of nations and will not depend for support primarily upon treaty obligations or imposed force."

In the section on "religious basis," the Conference said that on the basic moral principles of justice and the love of one's neighbor as oneself, the church must call for consideration of:

Chart of Moral Guidance

1. The extent to which each State should accept the establishment of international authority responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the whole community and to limit independent control of its armed forces.

2. The extent to which each State should limit the independent ordering of its economic life so as to determine its policy in such matters as tariffs and import quotas with a view to the common welfare of mankind.

3. The temporary political subordination of one people to others, is in the cases of colonies or defeated nations, and the degree of international control required to ensure that such subordination, where it exists, shall be used for the purpose of preparing the way for equality. International control required to ensure that such subordination where it exists, shall be used for the purpose of preparing the way for equality.

4. The way in which race prejudice may be overcome, equal dignity and opportunity accorded to all races and justice secured to religious and racial minorities.

Recognizing that these judgments, to have any effect, must be crystallized in proposals set forth in the section on the future of world order.

On the "role of the Church," the conference said that the Christian Church itself may be the chief instrument of world order and that it is the responsibility of the Church to meet the needs of the people for moral and spiritual light, release from fear, for faith and courage, for forgiveness and the grace to forgive.

Role of Church Leadership

The Conference asserted that the Church must lead the world to God through Christ, the churches in their own life as members of a world-wide fellowship must give a demonstration of orderly and mutually helpful community, the churches in their ecumenical fellowship should seek to achieve common agreement on the basic moral principles of national and international policy inherent in common faith and must call the nations and governments to moral responsibility under God.

Peace-Aid Policy Backed in Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 12—An unequivocal participation-in-the-peace declaration which will be so clear-cut and binding that it will lift the issue of postwar aims out of political controversy and next year's presidential election is being sought by both Democratic and Republican congressional leaders, it was learned today.

Passage of such a resolution is being placed as a foremost item of early business on the agenda of the fall session of Congress.

The objective is to bring a decisive, more than two-thirds, vote of both parties behind a bipartisan "lasting peace" formula, and current developments are working toward a strong rather than an ambiguous declaration.

A flock of Senators and Representatives are planning to go to the country during the next two months to build public support for a congressional commitment which many feel is essential if the United States is to have the authority to undertake soon some preparation for a stable peace.

Definite Statement Wanted

A nation-wide campaign to put a more definite statement of intention into the Fulbright resolution —which advocates creating "appropriate international machinery with power" to maintain the peace —is being launched by Senators Joseph Ball (R) of Minnesota, Harold Burton (R) of Ohio, Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, and Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico, sponsors of the "B, H," resolution in the Senate providing for the immediate establishment of a United Nations council and an international police force.

They are going to team with House members in a series of speeches on postwar policy, and advocates of the milder Fulbright measure are also going to take the stump.

New evidence came today to show that these Congressmen in going about the country will find support, as well as generate support, for active American participation in world peace machinery.

The latest findings of the Gallup poll show that 78 per cent of the people want Congress to vote at least for the Fulbright resolution. Only 9 per cent were recorded against the resolution and 12 per cent undecided.

In commenting on the findings of this canvass, a cross section of voters selected as to represent the views of the total electorate of 60,000,000, George Gallup wrote:

"Obviously at this stage of the discussion of postwar policy, the public can do no more than vote on the general principle of participation in world affairs.

"What the public is saying in today's survey, as it has said in others in the past, is something like: 'We think the general principle of participating in world affairs is preferable to a general policy of isolationism such as we followed after the last war. Just how this new policy is going to be worked out and be put into effect, we do not know; but we favor trying to arrive at some basis for full American participation in carrying-out the peace that follows this war.'"

Stronger Delegation Seen

It is significant that at this point Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is now predicting that his committee will probably approve a stronger declaration than the Fulbright resolution.

Senator Connally said this did not mean that he favored injecting points that might lead to prolonged and bitter congressional dispute. He frequently has recommended international policing as part of any postwar setup, but believes it would be unwise to provoke a controversy by forcing action on details.

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, meanwhile offered to ask a bipartisan group from his committee to meet jointly with a Senate Foreign Relations Committee unit, in an effort to draw language acceptable to both Houses.

The Fulbright resolution was unanimously reported by the House Committee, but Representative Bloom pointed out that it is still subject to committee change by amendment up to the time it is considered by the House. The House Foreign Affairs Chairman expressed hope that the postwar resolution could go before both Houses in much the same form to reduce controversy to a minimum.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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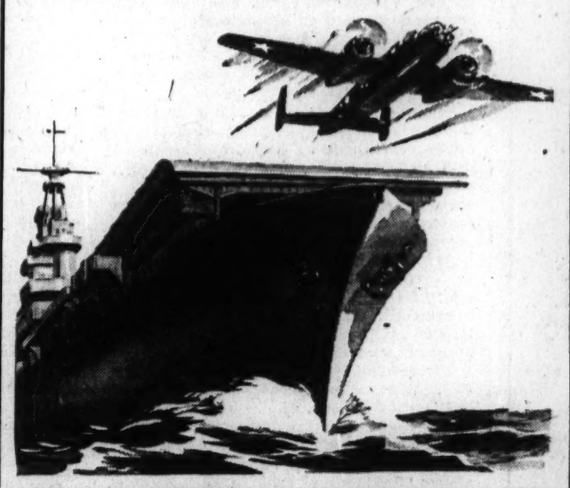

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

"Who are my brethren?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ANSWER which one makes to himself in response to the question, "Who are my brethren?" is of paramount importance. Largely because of the limited concept of brotherhood which is generally entertained, mankind has been deprived in great measure of the blessings of universal peace and prosperity.

The word "brethren," which primarily implies sonship with a common parent, is also often used to denote any group of individuals associated for mutual benefit. Both constructions of the term are equally applicable to the true brotherhood of man as exemplified and made known to all mankind through the life and teachings of Christ Jesus. The Master not only taught his followers to acknowledge God as their true Father, but he said (Matthew 23:9), **"Call no man your father upon the earth."** It was this clear perception of the real man's completely spiritual nature and origin which enabled Jesus to rise above physical limitations and to exercise such great authority over the ills of the flesh.

It is recorded in the closing verses of the twelfth chapter of Matthew that on one occasion Jesus was surrounded by a throng that had gathered to listen to his teachings. Presently, someone came and told him that his mother and brethren were without, waiting to see him. Jesus' reply was in the form of a question. He asked, **"Who is my mother? and who are my brethren?"** Then by way of explanation he pointed to his disciples and said, **"Behold my mother and my brethren! For whosoever shall do the will of my Father which is in heaven, the same is my brother, and sister, and mother."**

* * *

Commenting on this remarkable incident, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 31), **"Jesus acknowledged no ties of the flesh."** And she adds, **"He recognized Spirit, God, as the only creator, and therefore as the Father of all."** While all Christians and many other religionists acknowledge God as their Father, this admission loses much of its force if God is regarded as the creator of mortals. Christian Science differentiates between the flesh and the Spirit, as Jesus did, and it proves its case by demonstrating the supremacy of the latter over the former. It was thus that the Master healed the sick, and it is in this way that sinful humanity is being reborn in Christian Science today.

The Master really understood God, and he also knew the human heart and how to heal its ills. Because of the clarity of his thought and the purity of his motive, Christ Jesus was able to make direct contact with the best in human nature. He fanned the spark of goodness wherever he found it, and by so doing he stripped off the mask of false personality, which tends to hide the true likeness of God.

Neither the appearance of physical deformity nor death itself could obscure Jesus' vision of the imperishable unity which exists between God and man. Those of his disciples who caught the spirit of their Master's redemptive mission became healers and teachers in their own right. In the same way, according to the demands of Christian Science, as Mrs. Eddy has written (*ibid.*, p. 25), **"We must go and do likewise, else we are not improving the great blessings which our Master worked and suffered to bestow upon us."**

* * *

The following incident is offered in evidence of the fact that the new light which Christian Science has shed upon the Scriptures is now reviving the practice of primitive Christian healing. A young mother was journeying east with her two small boys on a transcontinental train. During the night all passengers were warned that floods were ahead, and that there was imminent danger of a washout. Toward morning the conductor, who was a Christian Scientist, found the mother in great fear. One of her boys had a raging fever, and there was no doctor on the train. The conductor, who had noticed one of the passengers, a Christian Science practitioner, reading a copy of Science and Health, asked the mother if she would like to have his services. She consented, and the boy was taken to the practitioner, who prayed for him as Christian Science teaches. Almost immediately the fever left, and the boy fell into a peaceful sleep. Later he was taken back to his mother, completely well.

The mother also learned a lesson from this experience, namely, that intense human love often carries with it great fear. When this is removed by the presence of divine Love, healing takes place. This case is only one of countless instances where an understanding of the fatherhood and motherhood of God and of the true brotherhood of man is being demonstrated in healing today through Christian Science.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © William Reid, Edinburgh

THE RUINED NAVE OF HOLYROOD ABBEY, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

THE ABBEY OF HOLYROOD, of which nothing now remains except the ruined nave, adjoins the palace, which is still in use as a royal residence.

The abbey was founded by King David I, in 1128, and early became the occasional abode of the Scottish kings. Robert the Bruce held parliaments within its walls.

The foundations of the palace were laid by James IV, who made Edinburgh the capital of Scotland. Henceforth Holyrood was the chief seat of the Scottish kings. Destroyed by the English in 1544, it was rebuilt, and it was in Holyrood that Mary Queen of Scots took up her abode when she returned from France to the land of her birth.

Later queens have done much to improve the palace, and none more than Queen-Mother Mary. Her interest in the garden and the furnishings of the house are well known. When she first visited Holyrood, she found many of the chairs in the royal apartments covered with old-fashioned red plush. Queen Mary thereupon enlisted the services of many well-known Scottish needlewomen, each to embroider the coverings of one chair. The result is that the chairs are now covered with embroideries that would hold their own with those in any palace in Europe. Each chair bears a brass label on which is inscribed the name of the needlewoman who made the cover.

Visitors to Edinburgh are often surprised, and probably shocked, to find that the slums of the Canongate press close up to the gates of the royal palace on one side, while on the other lie the green stretches of the royal park with its heights and crags. On a sunny day, when the King or his representative is holding a garden party, his neighbors from the Canongate enjoy nothing better than to take up places on the adjoining hill, and, from their commanding view, enjoy the royal spectacle.

The Garden Pool

Jewels
drip from bright wings
as swift birds skim across
the calm pool, rippling its sun-flecked
surface:

flowers
growing near by
are caught in a quick flood—
sway gently back and forth in mute
protest—

While deep
down in their throats
grumble the blinking frogs—
this is invasion of their just
domain!

JOHN BARBRICK

Afternoon With Gregory

THERE WAS something about Gregory and his master that made one ready to do anything they asked. The two were passing through London on their way to join their squadron and, except for their extreme youth, they were entirely dissimilar; for, whereas Don was fair and ruddy and full of laughter, Gregory was dark and mournful.

"Do you think he could stay with you for the afternoon?" Don asked tentatively, gazing down at the somber little creature in his arms. "He'll sleep all the time," he added reassuringly and, as it turned out, entirely untruthfully.

* * *

We are accustomed to all kinds of requests at the New Zealand Forces Club, and we do our best to accede to them all. It was not difficult to accede to this one; so, in due course, a small Alsatian puppy, seven weeks old, was ensconced in a box beside our Information Counter, a string having been tied round his neck by Don and attached to the radiator. But we quickly found that the Air Force did not have that expert knowledge of tying knots to be expected from those who continuously loop the loop; for, the moment our back was turned, Gregory prepared to strangle himself. The Air Force had tied a slip knot. With a muttered excuse, we left the telephone where we were booking accommodation for a young Sub. of the Fleet Air Arm and flew to Gregory's rescue.

Once released from the string, he prepared to bolt out the door to join the stream of pedestrians and traffic in Charing Cross Road. This time, with the assistance of the Navy, the string was adjusted to the correct loop. But the problem was not solved. Gregory did not like any kind of restriction, as his agonized yelping testified. Only constant attention and a finger to gnaw gave him a sense of well-being and comfort in this strange new world to which Don had just brought him from Devonshire. There was nothing for it but to place him upon the Information Counter and, should we need to desert the counter momentarily, to leave him in charge of the man for whom the errand was made. On no account was Gregory to be allowed to fall off the counter or chew up the inside of the railway time-table. The familiar buff cover of the A. B. C. had already found its way into Gregory's mouth and been extricated with difficulty.

* * *

From time to time, one of us took him for a walk across the patch of warm sunshine in the hall—the place where the great reunions took place. Here boys who lived across the street from each other in the South Island of New Zealand, or who had been born on adjoining farms in the North Island, and who, perhaps, had not met since they had left their homes some one, two, or three years back, might find and greet one another. When this war is little more than a dream, whenever we think of the New Zealand Forces Club, we shall remember how these fair, slight young men of the Air Force and Fleet Air Arm, and of the Navy and the Army, who came from those islands at the other end of the world, would greet one another and shake each other's hand again and again.

Our duties, unimpeded by Gregory, were various. They included the guiding of bewildered young New Zealanders through the mazes of an English Railway Guide, ourselves only a little less bewildered; the booking of accommodation at one of the many Service clubs or hostels in London, perhaps the sewing on of a badge or button. It might even include the sewing on of a strip of colored ribbon—its owner meanwhile standing by, torn between delight and embarrassment while the stitches were taken with special care in his tunic.

* * *

But to return to Gregory, who never once during that sunny afternoon blinked so much as an eyelid in slumber, or sank into one moment's repose, but walked in the restricted space nearly as many miles as the length of his proud pedigree. Our last act for Gregory, before we handed him over to the evening shift with the explanation that she was in charge of the future mascot of X. Squadron, was to follow out his master's instructions and give the puppy a drink from the lemonade bottle full of milk which Don had thoughtfully provided for him.

Sometimes, when the planes roar over us at night or we hear of daring raids across the Channel, we wonder whether Gregory has yet attained the status of a full-blown mascot; whether a small and mournful Alsatian is companioning his gay young master through the skies

EVELYN M. PINNELL

"¿QUIENES SON MIS HERMANOS?"

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

LA CONTESTACIÓN que uno se da a sí mismo al responder a esta pregunta "¿Quiénes son mis hermanos?" es de suma importancia. Principalmente a causa del limitado concepto que tenemos generalmente de la hermandad, la humanidad ha sido privada en gran manera de las bendiciones de la paz universal y de la prosperidad.

La palabra "hermanos" que primariamente implica filiación con los padres comunes, se usa a menudo para denotar cualquier grupo de individuos asociados para el socorro mutuo. Ambas acepciones de este vocablo se aplican igualmente a la verdadera hermandad del hombre según fué ejemplificada y demostrada a la humanidad por medio de la vida y enseñanzas de Cristo Jesús. El Maestro no solamente enseñó a sus adeptos a reconocer a Dios como su verdadero Padre, sino que dijo (Mateo 23:9): "A nadie llaméis padre vuestro sobre la tierra". Esto fué una clara percepción de la completa naturaleza espiritual del hombre real y su origen, que capacitó a Jesús para elevarse por encima de las limitaciones físicas y ejercer tan grande autoridad sobre los males de la carne.

Se dice en los últimos versículos del capítulo doce de Mateo que en una ocasión Jesús estaba rodeado de un gentío que se reunió para escuchar sus enseñanzas. Al poco rato, alguien vino y le dijo que su madre y sus hermanos estaban afuera esperando verle. La contestación de Jesús fué en la forma de una pregunta. Preguntó: "¿Quién es mi madre, y quiénes son mis hermanos?" Entonces, como una explicación, señaló a sus discípulos y dijo: "He aquí mi madre y mis hermanos. Porque todo aquel que hace la voluntad de mi Padre que está en los cielos, éste es mi hermano, y hermana, y madre."

Comentando este notable incidente, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe en SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS), p. 31: "Jesús no reconocía los lazos de la carne." Y añade: "Reconocía el Espíritu, Dios, como el único creador, y por consiguiente, como el Padre de todos." Mientras todos los Cristianos y muchos otros religiosos reconocen a Dios como su Padre, este reconocimiento pierde mucho de su fuerza si se considera a Dios como el creador de mortales. La Ciencia Cristiana distingue entre la carne y el Espíritu, como Jesús lo hizo, y prueba su caso demostrando la supremacía de éste sobre aquella. Así fué como el Maestro curó a los enfermos y de esta manera la humanidad pecaminosa vuelve hoy a nacer en la Ciencia Cristiana.

El Maestro realmente entendía a Dios y también conocía el corazón humano y la manera de curar sus males. Debido a la claridad de su pensamiento y la pureza de sus móviles, Cristo Jesús pudo hacer contacto directo con lo mejor de la naturaleza humana. Avivó la chispa de bondad donde quiera que la halló y al hacerlo así, arrancó la máscara de la falsa personalidad que tiende a ocultar la verdadera semejanza de Dios.

Ni la apariencia de la deformidad física, ni la muerte misma, pudieron obscurecer la visión de Jesús de la imperecedera unidad que existe entre Dios y el hombre. Aquellos de sus discípulos que captaron el espíritu de la misión redentora del Maestro, a su vez se dedicaron a sanar y a enseñar. De este modo, según exige la Ciencia Cristiana, como ha escrito la señora Eddy (ibid., p. 25): "Debemos ir y hacer lo mismo o de otro modo no estamos aprovechando las grandes bendiciones que nuestro Maestro nos otorgó con tanto trabajo y sufrimiento."

El incidente que sigue se ofrece como evidencia del hecho de que la nueva luz que la Ciencia Cristiana derrama sobre las Escrituras está reviviendo la práctica primitiva de la curación Cristiana. Una joven madre viajaba hacia la costa oriental de Estados Unidos con sus dos pequeños hijos en un tren transcontinental. Durante la noche todos los pasajeros fueron notificados de que había inundaciones más adelante y que había peligro inminente de un deslave. Por la mañana el conductor, que era un Científico Cristiano, encontró a la madre presa de gran temor. Uno de sus niños tenía mucha fiebre y no había ningún doctor en el tren. El conductor que había observado a uno de los pasajeros, practicista de la Ciencia Cristiana, que estaba leyendo un ejemplar de SCIENCE AND HEALTH, le preguntó a la madre si deseaba obtener sus servicios. Ella dijo que sí y el niño fué llevado al practicista, quien oró por él como enseña la Ciencia Cristiana. Casi inmediatamente la fiebre desapareció y el niño quedó tranquilamente dormido. Más tarde se lo trajeron a su madre, completamente restablecido.

La madre también aprendió una lección con esta experiencia, a saber, que un intenso amor humano a menudo lleva consigo gran temor. Cuando éste se elimina con la presencia del Amor divino, la curación se lleva a cabo. Este caso es solamente uno de los muchos ejemplos donde un entendimiento de la paternidad y maternidad de Dios y de la verdadera hermandad del hombre se demuestra hoy con la curación por medio de la Ciencia Cristiana.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana: The Christian Science Publishing Society Boston, Massachusetts, E. U. A.

Innisfree Enters the Realm of Prose

TO THE PERIOD of Yeats' collaboration with Ellis belong two of the most charming of the early poems, "The Lake Isle of Innisfree" and "The Man Who Dreamed of Faeryland." Both were published in Henley's *National Observer*, the one in December, 1890, and the other in the February following. "See," said Henley when the fairyland poem appeared, "what a fine thing has been written by one of my lads." "The Lake Isle" was not only generally popular but it set the professors agog by the arrangement of the vowel sounds ("I scarcely knew," said Yeats, "what a vowel was"):

And I shall have some peace there, for
peace comes dropping slow,
Dropping from the veils of the morning to
where the cricket sings;
There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon
a purple glow,
And evening full of the linnet's wings.

A letter came from R. L. Stevenson in far-off Samoa. Stevenson said that he had been three times laid under a spell; first by the early Swinburne, then by a stanza in "Love in a Valley," and then by "Innisfree." "It is so quaint and airy, simple, artful, and eloquent to the heart."

In the novelette "John Sherman," which was published a few months after "Innisfree," there is this passage:

"Delayed by a crush in the Strand, he heard a faint trickling of water nearby; it came from a shop window where a little water-jet balanced a wooden ball upon its point. The sound suggested a cataract with a long Gaelic name, that leaped crying into the Gate of the Winds at Ballah. Wandering among these memories a footstep went to and fro continually, and the figure of Mary Carton moved among them like a phantom. He was set dreaming a whole day by walking down one Sunday morning to the border of the Thames—a few hundred yards from his house—and looking at the osier-covered Chiswick eyot. It made him remember an old day-dream of his. The source of the river that passed his garden at home was a certain wood-bordered and islanded lake, whither in childhood he had often gone blackberry-gathering. At the further end was a little islet called Innisfree. Its rocky centre, covered with many bushes, rose some forty feet above the lake. Often when life and its difficulties had seemed to him like the lessons of some elder boy given to a younger by mistake, it had seemed good to dream of going away to that islet and building a wooden hut there and burning a few years out, rowing to and fro, fishing, or lying on the island slopes by day, and listening at night to the ripple of the water and the quivering of the bushes—full always of unknown creatures—and going out at morning to see the island's edge marked by the feet of birds."—From "Life of W. B. Yeats," by JOSEPH HONE. (New York: Macmillan.)

Carl Sandburg, the Tireless Experimenter

SANDBURG'S first appearance before a college audience was in January, 1920, when at the invitation of Clyde Tull, head of its English department, he went to Cornell College, Iowa. Sandburg admits now that $100 fee offered for the engagement "looked big as the moon." On that trip he took his guitar, and after reading his poetry for nearly an hour, he said, "I'm going to sing for you now. That's what I would be doing if I were at home this evening, and if the whole audience walks out, I'll be at home." He strummed a few notes and began to sing about a race horse named Bill, such a song as the staid old chapel at Cornell never had heard. His audience loved it, and he went on to "Jesse James" and other old-time favorites, Negro and steamboat songs and songs of the harvest fields.

Students who had come expecting to find a pale and fragile poet were astonished, then delighted. Here stood a tall, rangy man with iron-gray hair and with deep weather-lines in his face, a man in a blue serge suit a bit baggy at the knees, a light-blue shirt with a frayed collar and a nondescript cravat, a man whose shoes could have used a shine. He looked a little ill at ease, exactly as the students would have felt had they been in his place, and more important, he spoke a language that every corn-fed son and daughter of Iowa understood. The next week the college paper said, "He stood before the people, calm, serene, recognizing their brotherhood . . . no tricks of the entertainer . . . vigorous, stimulating . . ."

The singing as well as the reading was a tremendous success, and thereafter Sandburg always sang folk songs for the latter part of a program. . . .

All through the 1930's, program committees squabbled and searched their souls, deciding which of his three lectures to ask for: "An Evening with Carl Sandburg," "American Folk Songs and Folk Tales," or "Romanticism and Realism in American Life and Letters." The committees wasted their time. For they were arguing about the man who once had written an essay on "good fooling" in his first Lombard University book. They were arguing, too, about a journalist to whom the present fleeting moment at any hour of any year is always the most important in all history. For Sandburg admits now with a grin that, no matter what the title, he always delivered very much the same lecture.

Of late, too, Sandburg, the tireless experimenter, has been trying his hand at a new kind of "platform appearance," or a variation of an old one. He calls it "the living book" and envisages in it a combination of the human voice reciting poetry with symphonic light effects and special music—not incidental music, but music that plays a major role. He sees this work performed against stage settings in shapes and colors that create moods, illusions, and play upon the emotions of listeners.—From "Carl Sandburg: A Study in Personality and Background," by KARL DETZER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Prayer Tha Brings Results

At Casablanca, in the Southwes Pacific, and elsewhere, the world has been witnessing stirring example of answered prayer.

Food, water, safety, greater effectiveness, and healing of sickness and wounds, have been acutely needed, and have come through prayer. Even skeptics, seeing the results, have been convinced.

What, broadly, is the meaning of these experiences? Is there a kind of prayer that can be counted on—that is definitely available and availing under all conditions? Can there be prayer without groping, without mystery, with certainty as to its results?

The answer to these questions, Christian Science shows, is an unqualified Yes. The words of th Founder of Christianity, "Ask, and ye shall receive"—words which bore no hint of an exception—are revealed in this teaching as a statement of pure Science.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1943

Italy and Sicily: All Roads to Berlin Unite in Interdependent Strategy

Rome commentators admit landing on Italian isle is second-front première—Nazis use it as excuse for failure on Kursk front—London sees attack as tactical surprise.

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 12—While Rome commentators today are admitting that the Allied landing in Sicily is the opening of the long-discussed "second front" invasion of the Continent, Nazi propaganda appears to be making earliest use of Sicily to excuse German failure so far to achieve speedy and spectacular results on the Kursk front.

All three capitals—London, Berlin, and Rome—agree on the interdependence of the Sicilian and Kursk fronts. The Germans are saying their own attack on the Eastern Front forestalled a joint co-ordinated offensive by the Russians and the United Nations and set the Sicilian offensive in motion prematurely.

But the view is preferred here that the United Nations achieved a tactical surprise in Sicily.

Will Russia be satisfied with the assault on Sicily? That doubtless will depend largely on the course of the Kursk battle. If the Russians hold the Germans, they doubtless will applaud the Allied effort. If they suffer setbacks, they undoubtedly will intensify their demands for a bigger Anglo-American contribution.

Sympathy for Russia

The view is taken in informed circles in Britain that though the Russians may have more Nazi divisions against them this summer than in 1942 and 1941, those divisions are considerably reduced in strength.

The Russians certainly will not lack sympathy in Britain if they ask for more, in view of Allied undertakings in the past. Anxiety was growing again here lately as midsummer passed with still no landing on the continent. The Germans have the propaganda line now to play up that their Kursk attack caused the Allied starting pistol for the Mediterranean offensive to go off too soon. On the other hand, it can be pointed out that the two-months period Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has taken to prepare and launch the major amphibious operation against Sicily is about the same time required for Gen. Sir Harold Alexander and Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery to prepare for the El Alamein battle. The invasion of Sicily has greatly pepped up the war tempo here today. Thoughts are inevitably turning to other developments which might follow immediately or later.

Many-Pronged Assault

In some of the highest quarters here, it has been stressed that the Allied assault on Europe, when it came, would be launched at a number of different points. Some of these might be diversions. Some of these diversions might look like the real thing and yet be only on a small scale because they were intended to mislead. Other diversionary attacks might succeed so well as to be developed into a major offensive.

While it would be a mistake to hold positive expectation of immediate operations against the Continent from Britain, the British people have been highly intrigued by what they have seen going on in the skies. Soon after the news of Sicily was first announced, great forces of Allied planes flew over Southeast England on the way to the Continent. Squadrons roared over at tree-top level, others, with deep-throated but distant thunderous roar, swept enemyward at a height of several miles. Even the most plane blasé Britishers were thrilled as they rushed from their breakfast tables into streets and gardens. Onlookers gave up counting as formations of 50, 70, and even 100 passed over.

"Is this the beginning of invasion across the Channel? Or is it merely an attempt to draw off Germany's European fighter strength?" people asked.

Heavy RAF Raids

The war tempo was further stepped up here by a great force of RAF bombers which on the night of July 9-10 launched yet another very heavy attack on the central Ruhr and by an inspiring and timely appeal over the radio by Aircraft Production Minister Sir Stafford Cripps for a still greater flow of planes from British factories.

It is held significant that for the second night running, bomber losses were well below average in heavy attacks on Western Germany. Only eight bombers were lost in dropping 1,000 tons on Cologne, while only 10 were missing from the following night's raid.

Sir Stafford, predicting a great intensification of the Allied offensive at any moment, asked workers to fill the skies with planes. He said, "It is bad enough to have to lose machines by enemy action, but it is much worse to lose them through strikes. Most of these strikes are about wage rates and in every case the difference is eventually settled by the ordinary machinery of bargaining.

"These strikes often arise from a feeling of loyalty to your comrades in the shop, but they do no good to anyone except our enemies, and I would beg you all to reflect before you take such action and not use your key position in the war effort to gain concessions for yourself."

Sir Stafford said there was still too much voluntary absenteeism in British factories delaying production.

Army, Navy, Air Who's Who In Mediterranean War Zone

VALLETTA, Malta, July 12 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., is commanding United States forces in Sicily while Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery is Commander in Chief of the British forces, an official statement said today.

The full list of senior officers commanding the present combined operation in the Mediterranean under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower follows:

Commander in Chief of the Mediterranean—Admiral Sir Andrew Browne Cunningham.

Naval Commander—Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay.

Deputy Commander in Chief, Allied forces—Gen. Sir Harold Alexander.

Commander in Chief, British forces—Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery.

Air Commander in Chief, Mediterranean Air Command — Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder.

Commander, United States naval forces—Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt.

Commanding General, American forces—Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.

Commanding General, Northwest African Air Force—Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz.

Commanding Northwest African Tactical Air Force—Air Marshal Sir Arthur Coningham.

Commanding General, Strategic Air Force—Maj. Gen. James H. Doolittle.

Air officer commanding Northwest African Coastal Air Force—Air Vice-Marshal Sir Hugh P. Lloyd.

Nazis Inspect Forts

LONDON, July 12 (AP)—The German-controlled Paris Radio reported July 11 that Field Marshal Karl von Runstedt, commander of Nazi troops in Western Europe, has completed a tour of German fortifications in Western France. The broadcast, recorded by the Associated Press, added that he had assisted at maneuvers of German armored divisions.

Rommel Bid to Italy

LONDON, July 12 (AP) — The Italian High Command has refused an offer by Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel to take over the defense of French Corsica and the Italian zone of the French Riviera, the Daily Mail said today in a dispatch dated at the "Italian frontier."

The special correspondent said reports from Vichy Sunday night told how Marshal Rommel, now said to be commanding German forces in Southern France, had wired Rome that he had sufficient troops to move into those areas within 24 hours, but that the Italians were unwilling to accept his offer.

'In Italian Hands'

LISBON, Portugal, July 12 (AP)—A DNB, German news agency, dispatch from Berlin, quoted a Wilhelmstrasse spokesman yesterday as saying the defense of Italian territory is in Italian hands.

[Similar comment came from Berlin in the closing days of the Tunisian campaign when the Germans attempted to picture the Italians as running the show in that final North African campaign.

London dispatches said two German Field Marshals probably shared the general command from the mainland of Italy.

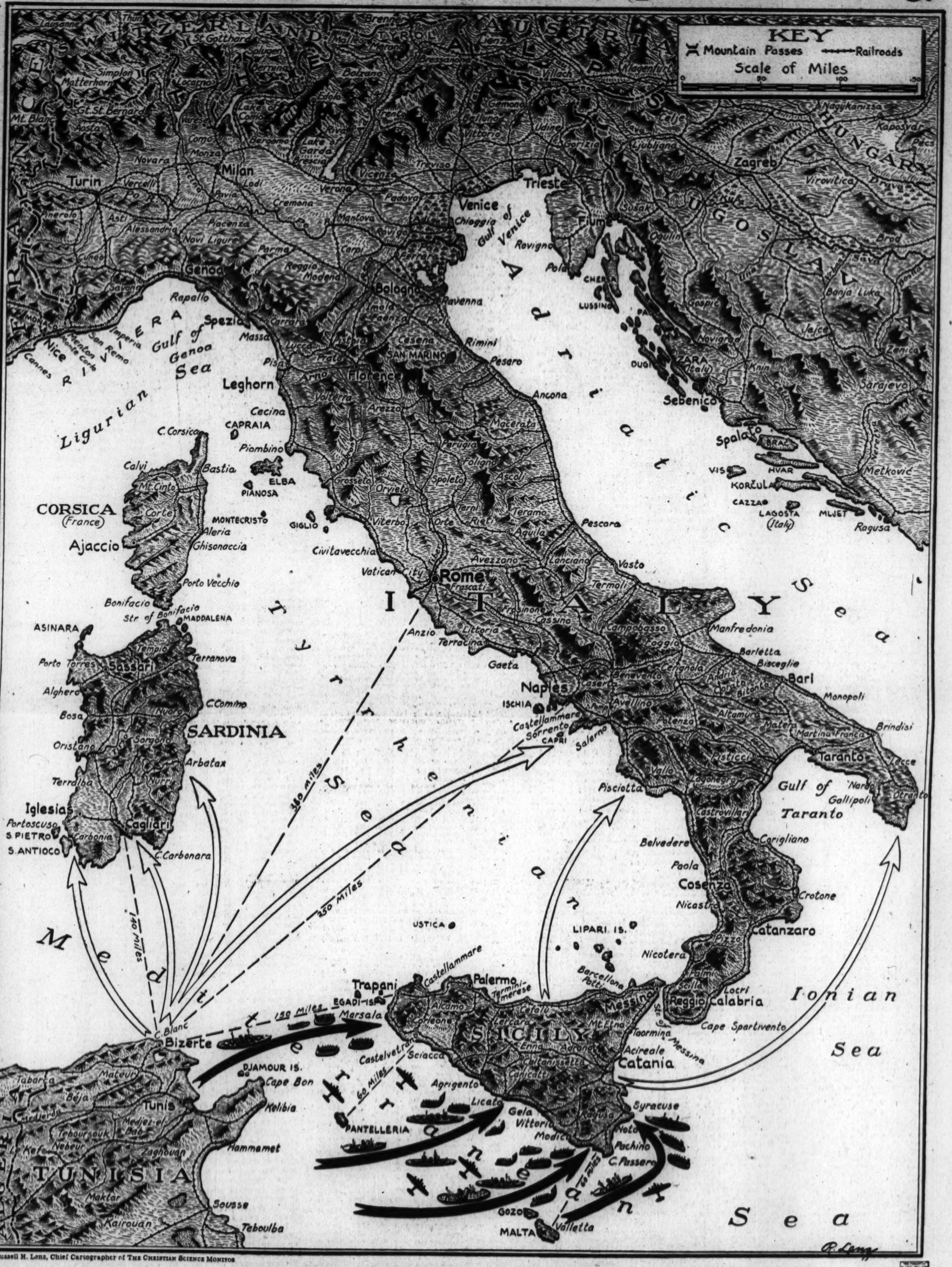
Italian forces in Sicily are believed commanded by Gen. Alfredo Guzzoni, 74, who led Italian troops in the Albanian campaign of 1939. He was appointed Under-Secretary of the War Ministry and Vice-Chief of the Army Staff in November, 1940, when Premier Mussolini shook up his Government in an effort to cover the humiliation of Italian reverses in the war with Greece. He resigned both appointments six months later.]

'Well Done' to Navies

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA, July 12 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower today paid tribute to the work of the Allied navies in the Sicilian landings.

"In the Sicilian operations . . . the skill of the Allied naval commanders and the staffs under the leadership of Admiral of the Fleet Sir Andrew B. Cunningham and his principal lieutenants—American Vice-Admiral Henry K. Hewitt and British Admiral Bertram Ramsay—are reflected in the precise timing and perfect technique displayed on the beaches of Sicily where there were landed hundreds of ships and boats whose ports of origin were scattered over half a world," he said.

"Their comrades of the air and ground forces unite in an enthusiastic and grateful 'well done.'"



By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Victory in Africa Bears Fruit: Next Steps Toward Continent

At the moment, the Mediterranean attack focuses upon Sicily, but Allied spokesmen have made clear that alternative and additional objectives are "not excluded." The black arrows show general directions of the Sicilian attack, while the open arrows indicate possible continuing actions once the hold on Sicily has been consolidated.

Intimate Message: Washington

The Shaping of the Coming Election

By Roscoe Drummond

The good news from Sicily, Kursk, and Munda will not relieve President Roosevelt of the necessity of repairing the breaches on the home front.

It is certainly the assumption in Washington that the President will be nominated for a fourth term and he can be expected to stand out against his renomination about as firmly as Hitler stood out against war.

There are phases of the President's recent tilts with Congress, which may later prove to have certain political advantages for the Administration.

But quite apart from matters of policy Mr. Roosevelt from the very beginning of the war has shown himself a fumbling, indecisive, incoherent administrator and the strength of the nation's total war effort is that it has been able to rise above these grave Administrative shortcomings. Vice-President Henry A. Wallace accuses the President's Secretary of Commerce of incompetence and obstruction in building up stockpiles of strategic materials; and whoever is right in this bitter and untimely controversy, the President has been wrong in permitting the conditions which could breed such controversy.

It is thus not surprising that the Gallup Poll should this week show that the President has lost the support of more than half the country in his handling of domestic problems while retaining the support of nearly all of the country in the broad conduct of the war.

What effect, then, does such a state of public opinion have on the Presidential outlook? It leads Washington observers to this conclusion: President Roosevelt can't win with only a foreign policy and the Republicans can't win without a foreign policy.

As of today, the Republicans have no reason to be certain of the outcome and Mr. Roosevelt has a number of reasons to be uncertain of the outcome.

All of this presupposes that the President will seek, obtain, and accept the Democratic nomination. Well, he's never turned down a Presidential nomination yet, and some say that he is too well along in political life to begin now. Certainly the prevailing view in the Capital is that Mr. Roosevelt isn't even going to bother to try to make it look like a draft this time, and thus, at the right time, by allowing his allies openly to seek the nomination, he can nullify the incipient Southern revolt, which, at most, could do no more than threaten to make the convention a little embarrassingly less than unanimous.

The long reign of the President has left the Democratic Party without alternative, established, publicly-known leaders, and for that reason the Democratic politicians are in the position of knowing that they can conceivably win only with Mr. Roosevelt. This is why the convention will probably "demand" that there be a fourth-term nomination.

But if the President badly needs to repair his weaknesses on the domestic front before 1944, so do the Republicans need to repair their weaknesses in foreign policy before 1944. According to the present evidences of public opinion, if the G. O. P. permits its isolationist schism to saddle it with a compromise platform and an equivocal candidate next year, it will be giving to Mr. Roosevelt about a 75 per cent popular support on what may prove to be the paramount issue of the election—the issue of whether and how the United States shall play a full role in the future peace.

This—the need of giving the Party an unequivocal position in foreign policy—is undoubtedly one of the large factors in the gathering momentum to re-nominate Wendell L. Willkie, and it adds particular significance to the fact that last Saturday the New York Daily News, and the Washington Times-Herald—two thirds of the McCormack-Patterson press—came out, reluctantly and with wry words, in favor of Mr. Willkie over Mr. Roosevelt. Why should these isolationist newspapers, who fight Mr. Willkie only a little less than they fight the President, come out for Mr. Willkie, as against the President, 12 months before his possible nomination and 16 months before the election?

Can there be any reason for this carefully timed, apparently premature declaration other than that those isolationist newspapers, wanting most of all to defeat international-co-operationist Mr. Roosevelt for a fourth term, see that the nomination of international-co-operationist Wendell Willkie is the only means of doing it? Their attitude suggests the belief that only the nomination of Mr. Willkie will permit the 1944 campaign to be fought on domestic issues and that only on such a campaign can Mr. Roosevelt be defeated.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 478,170
1943 volume to date 178,144,732
1942 volume to date 55,306,551

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	82.5	Prev day	82.5
Month ago	81.2	Year ago	37.3
1943 high	82.5	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	62	62	62	+1
Abbott Lab pf 4	60	110	110	110	— ½
Acme Steel (3)	1	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
Adams Exp (.15g)	12	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ½g	2	32½	32	32½	+ ½
Addressog-Mult 1	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	8	46¼	46	46	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	89	3⅝	3	3⅛	
Allegheny pf ww	30	26¼	25	25⅞	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf $30 ww	88	26½	25⅛	26½	+1¼
Allegheny pr pf	16	43¾	41½	42¾	+ ½
Allegh Lud $ .70g	35	30⅞	30	30½	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye (6)	4	162¾	162	162¾	
Allied Mills ½g	5	22½	21¼	22½	
Allied Stores .45g	43	14½	14¼	14⅜	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	18	42⅞	42	42⅜	— ⅛
Alpha P Cem ½g	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Amal Leath (1a)	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Amerada Pet (2)	7	85½	84¾	85	+1⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	5	30½	30¼	30½	
Am Airlines 1½e	7	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	—1½
Am Bank N .40g	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Am Bank N pf 3	90	57¾	57¾	57¾	
Am Bosch (1.4e)	4	8¼	8⅛	8½	
Am Brake Sh .65g	4	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	1	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	6	90	90	90	— ½
Am Can pf (7)	5	179	178¾	178¾	—1¼
Am Car & Fdy 2g	17	42⅜	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	3	23⅞	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
Am Ch&C pf 5	20	115	115	115	+1¼
Am Chicle (4a)	50	111½	111	111½	+ ½
Am Cryn Sug ½g	2	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
Am Encaus Tilling	2	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	5	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Am & For Power	18	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Am FP $6pf 1.65k	1	75¾	75¾	75¾	
Am FP $7pf 1.92k	2	85	85	85	— ¼
Am & FP 2 pf	9	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
Am-Haw SS 1½g	3	34	33¾	34	+1½
Am Hide&Leath	5	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	68¼	68¼	68¼	— ½
Am Ice	2	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	
Am Internat ½ag	2	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
Am Iron pf 2½	1	43½	43½	43½	
Am Locomotive	5	15⅛	15	15	
Am Loco pf 3½k	2	104½	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
Am M & Fdy .40g	7	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Am Ma & Met ½ag	1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	6	24	23⅜	24	+ ⅛
Am Metal pf &	210	119¾	119¾	119¾	
Am News 1.80	120	22	21⅞	22	
Am Pow & Light	20	3½	3½	3⅝	
Am P & L $6 pf	14	42	41½	41½	— ⅜
Am P & L $5 pf	29	39½	38¼	38¼	— ⅜
Am Rad&St S .50g	52	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Am Rolling M .40g	16	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	6	67½	66¼	67	
Am Safety Raz ½ag	8	14⅜	14½	14⅜	+ ⅛
Am Seating ½g	4	16⅜	16½	16⅜	
Am Ship Bld 2g	10	53⅜	53¼	53⅜	
Am Smelt&R (2)	30	43	42⅝	43	+ ⅜
Am Smelt pf 7	170	157	156	157	+1
Am Snuff (1.80g)	1	63	63	63	
Am Snuff pf (6)	30	150¼	150	150	
Am Sti Fdrs (1g)	6	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Am Stores (¾ag)	5	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	
Am Stove (.60g)	2	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	2	30½	30½	30½	— ½
Am Sug pf (7)	5	111	111	111	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	26	1 6	165⅞	166	+ ¼
Am Tobacco B (3a)	4	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
Am Tob pf (6)	70	166	165⅞	166	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½g	6	11½	11¼	11½	— ¼
Am Viscose (1g)	7	64½	63⅞	64½	+ ½
Am Water Works	15	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	1	72¾	72¾	73¾	— ¼
Am Zinc L & S	20	6½	6	6½	+ ¼
Anaconda Cop (1g)	70	18½	17⅞	18½	+ ½
Anac W&C ½ag	20	29	29	29	+ ¼
Anchor Hock .30g	3	23¼	23	23	
Andes Copper (½ag)	7	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	+ ¼
Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	43½	43½	43½	— ½
Armour Del pf cld	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Armour Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	
Armour III	16	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	+ ¼
Armour III pr pf	4	61¾	61¼	61¾	
Armstrong Cork ½ag	4	38	37¼	38	
Assd Dry Gds ½ag	9	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Atch T & SF 4½ag	74	62½	59⅞	62¼	+2¼
At Ins pf Cld 5½	110	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	65	64⅝	64⅝	— ⅛
Atl Coast L 1.40g	21	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+1¼
Atl G&W pf 2½cg	1	55	55	55	
Atl Refining (.30g)	15	26	25⅝	26	+ ⅛
Atl Refing pf 4	20	113¼	113¼	113¼	
Atlas Corp (¼ag)	34	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)		56½	56¼	56½	
Atlas Pow 1½eg	17	66½	66¾	66	+3½
Austin Nichols	17	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Aust N pr A 2k	420	58	56	57	+2
Aviation Cp (.10g)	77	¾	½	5⅝	
Bald Loco ct ¾ag	31	18	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	21	8¾	8½	8¾	
Balt & Ohio pf	8	13½	12½	12¾	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Bangor&A pf 5k	10	53	53	53	
Barber Asphalt	9	26½	26¼	26⅜	— ⅛
Barker pf 2½	120	43	42¾	43	
Barnsdall Oil .60	19	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	5	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	6	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Beatrice Cream 1a	2	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	3	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½eg	13	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
Benef In L (.60g)	1	17	17	17	
Best & Co 1.60a	2	37⅝	37½	37½	— ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	11	16¼	16⅛	16½	— ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	25	64⅜	63⅝	64	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf (7)	4	120½	120	120½	+ ½
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	3	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
Black&Decker 1.60	2	19¼	18¾	19⅛	— ⅛
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	9	10½	10⅜	10½	
Bliss & Laugh ½g	3	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
Bloomingd ½g	50	16¾	16½	16¾	
Boeing Airpl (1g)	10	17⅞	17½	17⅞	
Bohn Al & Br (2)	1	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
Bond Stores 1.60	2	28¼	28	28	
Borden Co (.60a)	14	28½	28	28	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	4	57⅜	57½	57¾	
Boston & Maine	1	4¼	4¼	4⅞	+ ⅛
Brewing Corp (2)	2	32	32	32	+1¼
Bridgeport Br 1g	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	1	43¼	43½	43½	+ ½
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	29⅞	29¾	29½	
Bristol-Myers .90g	1	43¼	43	43	— ½
Brkyn & Qu Trans	5	½	½	½	
Brklyn Un Gas ½ag	3	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Brunswick-Bal ½ag	6	20¼	20	20	
Bucyrus-Erie ½ag	13	9⅞	9½	9¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	68	8½	7⅞	8½	+ ½
Budd Mfg pf	400	110	107¼	109¼	+3¼
Budd Wheel (¼ag)	5	9¼	9	9¼	+ ⅛
Buffalo Forge .90g	5	12¾	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Bullard Co (1g)	4	22¾	22½	22½	— ⅛
Bulova Watch (2)	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Burling Mills .70g	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
Burr Add Mach .60	6	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Bush Termin .20g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Bush TB pf1¾k	30	76½	76½	76½	— ¼
Butler Bros .30g	15	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Butler Bros pf 1½	3	28	27½	28	+1
Butte Cop&Z ½ae	18	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	4	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Byers AM pf 7	2	80¾	80½	80¾	+ ¼
Byron Jackson ½g	3	22½	21¾	22½	
Calif Pack (1½g)	4	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
Callahan Zinc Lead	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Calum & Hec .45g	12	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy ½g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	39	23½	22	23⅜	+1¼
Canadian Pacific	59	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Capitol Adm A	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Cap Adm pf (3)	40	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	+ ⅛
Care C & D (3)	7	95	94⅜	95	
Carriers & Gen .20	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
Case (JI)pf (7)	10	142	142	142	— ¾
Case (JI) Co (3g)	2	120	120	120	+1¾
Caterpil Tractor 2	3	51¾	51¼	51¼	— ½
Celanese Corp (1g)	5	39¼	39	39¼	— ⅛
Celanese 7 pf 7	1	117	117	117	
Celotex Corp (1g)	6	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	21	20¾	21	
Cent Foundry .10g	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
Cent I L pf 4½	10	107¼	107¼	107¼	+ ¼
Cent RR NJ	1	153½	153½	153½	+ ½
Cent V Sug 2½e	2	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	15	55⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	6	6⅝	6⅜	6½	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	310	54½	53¾	53¾	— ½
Chain Belt (¼ag)	3	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
Checker Cab	24	27½	26	27½	+2¼
Chas & Ohio (3)	45	46⅜	46¼	46⅞	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill	6	8	8	8	
Chi&E I A 1.50g	1	14½	14½	14½	
Chi Gt West	3	6½	5⅞	5⅞	
Chi Gt W pf 1½k	6	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order ½e	10	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
Chi Nieu Tool (2)	22	20¼	20¼	20¼	
Childs Co	3	2½	2¾	2¾	
Chile Con (1g)	50	29	29	29	+1
Chrysler Corp 1½g	13	63⅜	63¼	63⅜	+ ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	2	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅛

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Coca-Cola (3)	6	113½	111¾	113½	+2½
Coca-Cola A 3	10	62½	62½	62½	— ⅛
Colgate-Palm-P ½g	9	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
Collins & Ail	4	27⅜	27	27⅜	+ ⅛
Col & South	410	11⅞	11	11¼	— ⅛
Col & So 1pf	260	11¼	11	11¼	
Col Fuel & Ir ¾ag	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Col Br cast A .60g	3	23⅜	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
Col Br cast B .60g	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
Colum G & E	44	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	2	71½	71½	71½	
Colum Pict (½ae)	6	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Colum Carbon (4)	1	56	56	56	+ ½
Comi Credit (3)	12	41¼	40⅞	41¼	— ⅛
Comi Invest Tr (3)	14	43½	42½	43½	+ ⅛
Comi Solvents .30g	14	14½	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Com'with & South	110	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Com & Sou pf (3k)	16	68½	67	67	—1½
Comwith Ed 1.05g	28	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	6	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
Consol Cigar 1½e	3	23¾	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7	30	109¾	109¾	109¾	
Con C pr pf 6½	20	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ¾
Cons Coppermin	55	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	47	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ⅛
Cons Edison pf (5)	3	103¾	103	103¾	— ⅛
Consol Film Ind	2	3	3	3	
Cons Laundries	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Cons Vultee (1g)	9	18½	17¾	17⅞	— ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¾	12	25¼	24⅞	25¼	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	12½	12⅞	12½	
Comm P pf 4½	10	102	102	102	+ ¼
Container Corp ½ag	2	23½	23¼	23½	
Cont Baking ½eg	5	10	10	10	
Cont Can (½ag)	6	35	34½	35	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	3	15½	14½	14½	— ½
Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	47	47	47	— ⅛
Cont Motors .30g	32	6½	6⅜	6½	
Cont Oil Del (1)	45	36⅜	35¼	36	+ ⅞
Copperweld Stl .80	3	14½	14	14½	+ ⅛
Cop'ed'S pf 2½	10	50	50	50	
Corn Exch 2.40	11	46	46	46	+ ⅛
Corn Prod (2.60)	16	60	59⅞	60	+ ¼
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Coty International	9	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	21	21½	21¼	21½	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	110	105½	105½	105½	+ ¾
Crosley Corp ½ag	2	19⅞	19½	19½	
Crown Cork&S ½ae	4	29¼	29	29¼	— ⅛
Crown Zeller (1)	13	15¾	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
Crown Zell pf 5	120	94½	94¼	94½	
Crucible Stl (2e)	4	56¼	56	56¼	+ ½
Crucible Stl pf (5)	2	80½	80½	80½	
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	3	13¾	13¼	13¼	
Cudahy Packing	3	19½	19¾	19⅜	— ⅛
Curtis Publishing	22	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	20	72¾	72¾	72¾	+1⅜
Curt P pr pf 1¾ak	4	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅛
Curtiss-Wright 1e	280	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1g)	15	22⅞	22	22¼	— ⅞
Cutler-Hammer ½ag	14	25⅞	25½	25½	— ¼
Davega Stores .30g	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	4	17¼	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 1.35e	6	41⅛	40½	40¾	— ⅛
Del & Hudson	8	16	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
Del Lack & West	12	8	8¾	9	
Den & Rio GW pf	4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
Det Edison .90g	19	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1	190	35½	34½	35½	+ ¼
Diam Match 1½	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
Diam T Motor ½ag	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Dixie Cup (¼ag)	1	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Dixie C A 2½	170	45	44½	45	+ ¼
Doehler Die C ¾ag	2	11½	11¼	11¾	— ¾
DomeMines h1.20g	7	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞	
Douglas Aircraft 5e	6	66¼	65¾	66¼	
Dow Chem (3)	1	147½	147½	147½	— ½
Dresser Mfg 1g	4	32¾	32	33	— ¼
Dunhill Int	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
du Pont deN (2g)	2	156½	156½	156½	—1
DuqLight 1pf 5	20	120	120	120	— ¼
Eastern Air L	4	43	42¼	42¼	— ½
Eastman Kodak 5	5	165½	165	165	
E Kodak pf 6	20	180	180	180	
Eaton Mfg (3)	7	45	4	45¾	+ ¼
El Auto-Lite 1g	5	38¾	38½	38½	— ¼
Elec Boat (1½g)	5	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
El Power &Lt	2	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	6	65¾	64¾	65¼	+ ½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	3	69¾	69¼	69¼	+ ⅜
Eng Pub Service	16	7¼	6⅞	7	
Eng PS $5 pf 5	70	83¼	82¼	82¾	+ ¾
EngPS$5½pf5½	30	82½	82½	82½	—1½
Eng PS $6 pf 6	1	92	92	92	+ ½
Equit Off Bldg	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Erie RR (½ag)	18	14¾	14	14½	— ⅛
Erie RR pf 4 ½g	40	14¼	13¾	14¼	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	2	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
Eureka Vac Cl ¼ag	2	8⅜	8½	8⅜	+ ⅛
Evans Products	8	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	8	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
Exchange Buf .15g	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Fairbanks Morse 1	4	39¾	39	39¼	— ¼
Fajardo Sugar (2)	3	26	25⅞	26	+ ½
Fed&LaTraction¼g	16	19¾	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Fed L&T pf (6)	100	103	103	103	+1
Fed M&Smelt .2g	2	25¾	25¼	25¾	
Fed Mot Truck .20g	3	5¾	5½	5¾	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	3	25	25	25	
Fed D S pf 4½	40	14¾	14	14¾	+1
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	3	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅛
First T&R 1½ag	3	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ¼
First Nat Strs 2½	2	37½	37½	37½	— ¾
Flintkote ¼ag	6	20¾	20¼	20½	+ ¼
Florence Stove 1g	10	35	35	35	
FollansbeeSti pf	80	48½	48½	48½	+1
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Food Mach .70g	5	48	48	48	
Foster Wheeler	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Fost Wheel pf 7	10	133¼	133¼	133¼	+1
Fost Wh pf 1¼k	130	20	20	20	
Francisco Sugar	3	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Freeport Sulph (2)	12	38½	36⅞	37	— ¾
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	30	30	30	
Fruehauf T pf 5	70	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ¼
Gabriel Co .(20g)	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gair (Robert) ¼ae	10	3½	3¼	3½	
Gamewell Co 1g	150	30	30	30	+ ⅜
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	9	6	6	6	
Gaylord Cont ½ag	1	14	14	14	
Gen Am Inv .40e	17	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¼
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	106	106	106	+1
Gen Am Trans 1g	2	47⅞	47½	47½	
Gen Baking .45g	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Gen Brewe .30	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable	12	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
Gen Cable A	2	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
Gen Cb pf 5½ak	260	56½	55	55	— ¾
Gen Cigar	2	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	+ ¼
Gen Cigar pf 7	30	137½	137¼	137½	+ ¼
Gen Elec (1.40)	25	39¼	39	39¼	
Gen Foods (.80g)	7	43¼	42½	43¾	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	15	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Mills 5 pf5	10	124	124	124	
Gen Motors (1g)	20	55¾	55½	55¾	+ ¼
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	130¾	130¾	130¾	+ ¼
Gen Out Advert	16	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Gen Prec Eq ½g	2	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .20g	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½g	1	23	23	23	— ¼
Gen Real&Util	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Gen Refract .60g	1	21⅞	21¾	21¾	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¾ag	2	15	15	15	
Gen S C pf 4½ak	170	89½	89	89	—1¾
Gen T & Rub ¼ag	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Gen Tel (1.60)	4	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R ¾ag	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros (.15g)	80	12½	12¾	12¼	+ ⅛
Glidden Co (.60g)	8	22	21¾	22	+ ¼
Gobel (Adolf)	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Goebel Brew (.20)	7	3	2⅞	3	
Goodrich (BF) ½g	8	40¼	40	40¼	
Goodyear Tire 1½ag	12	40¾	39¾	40¼	+ ¼
Goodyear T&R pf 5	2	107½	107½	107½	+1½
Gotham Hosiery (¼ag)	6	8¼	8	8	—¼
Gotham Hos pf 7	50	90	90	90	
Graham-Paige Mot	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Granby Con M .60	7	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Grand Union	1	16½	16½	16½	July10
Granite C S 1¾ag	3	12¾	12¼	12¾	+ ¼
Grant (WT) 1.40	1	6	6	6	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2e	5	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	37	30¾	29¾	30¼	+ ⅜
Gt West Sug 1¼ag	3	26	25¾	26	+ ¼
Gt West S pf 7	130	150½	150½	150½	+ ½

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Goss (H L) (2a)	5	47⅜	47½	47⅜	+ ⅜
Greyhound Corp (1)	8	19½	18⅝	19	— ⅛
Greyhound pf (.55)	3	13⅝	12½	13⅝	
Grum Aire Ex 1½e	5	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	— ⅛
Gulf Mob & Ohio	17	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	4	29½	29½	29⅝	
Harb-Walker ½ag	4	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅛
Hayes Indust .15g	4	9	9	9	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	5	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
Hearst-AdamGi 5	170	110	109	109½	— ⅜
Hercules Motors 1	1	16⅜	16½	16⅜	
Hershey Chic (3)	1	66	66	66	+1
Hires (CE) (1.20)	21	22¾	21½	22¾	+ ⅞
Holland Furn (2)	2	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
Hollander&Son ¼g	15	17½	16¾	17⅜	+ ⅞
Holly Sugar (1)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Homestake Mining	4	6¼	6	6¼	
Houd-Hersh B ½ag	6	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
Household pf 5	30	114	113	114	+2¼
Houston Oil	159	8¾	8	8⅜	+ ⅜
Hudson & Man	1	2½	2½	2½	
Hudson Bay (¾2)	7	17½	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
Hudson Motor	70	11½	10⅞	11½	+ ½
Hupp Motor	15	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Illinois Central	12	1 ⅜	44⅛	14⅜	+ ⅜
Ill Cent LL (4)	80	6	7½	47½	— ½
Ill Central pf	3	25½	29	29½	+ ⅜
Indpls P&L .90g	7	18¾	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand (3g)	2	96⅜	64	64¼	

News and Comment About Business and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Aero Sup B (.40g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Air Assoc (.50g)	6	6	6
400	Air Investors	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Alles & Fisher (.50g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	113	113	113
600	Alum Ltd (.60a)	162½	160½	160½
100	Alum Co Am (2g)	117¾	117	117¾
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	115¾	115½	115½
100	Am Beverage	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Am Box Board (.50g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Am Cyanamid (.50g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Am C P&L (.70g)	39¾	39¾	39¾
100	Am C P&L new	35	35	35
300	Am Cit P&L B	3¾	3¾	3¾
70	Am Cyan A (.20)	45	45	45
1200	Am Cyan B (.40)	47½	47¼	47½
100	Am & For P war	1¾	1¾	1¾
1200	Am Gas & El (.100)	28	28¾	28¾
200	Am Gladd pf (4½)	100	100	100
200	Am Gyp (.10g)	4	4	4
35	Am Hard Ppr (2)	39	39	39
30	Am Laun Mach (2g)	27½	27½	27½
500	Am Lt & T (1.20)	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	Am Mfg (3g)	39¾	39¾	39¾
5400	Am Meter (.90)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Am Meter (.90g)	23¾	23¾	23¾
1200	Am Republics (.10g)	12	11¾	12
2300	Am Superpow	¾	¾	¾
150	Am Superpow 1 pf	101	100¾	101
600	Am Superpow pf	15¾	15¾	15¾
1200	Am Writ Paper	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Amg-Wrpp (.80g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Appal El Pow pf (6½)	106	106	106
200	Ark Nat Gas	5	4¾	5
1700	Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	3	3
200	Ark Nat Gas pf (.70k)	20¼	20¼	20¼
500	Arn Equip (.70g)	21¼	21	21
200	ArtMetWks (.60)	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	AshlandOil&R (.40)	6¾	6¾	6¾
400	Assn Laund	¾	¾	¾
100	Atlantic C Fish (.45g)	6	6	6
100	Atl Coal Co (1½g)	37	36½	37
2200	Atlas Corp war	2½	2½	2½
300	Automat Prod (.40g)	5¼	4¾	5¼
100	Auto V Mach (.40)	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Avery & Sons (.50)	9¼	9¼	9¼
50	Axton-Fish A	92	90	90
1600	Babcock & Wil (.60g)	24	23¾	24
200	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	39¼	39¼	39¼
600	Baldwin Loco war	5¾	5¾	5¾
2200	Barium Stk Bti	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Basic Refract (.20g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Beech Aire (.1e)	15¼	14¾	15¼
1400	Bell Aircraft	1¼	1	1¼
100	Bellanca	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Bickford's (1.20)	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	Birdsboro Mach	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	Bliss (EW) (2)	74¾	74¼	74¼
700	Blue Ridge	2¼	2¼	2¼
40	Blue Rid corp (.3d)	48¾	48¾	48¾
600	Bohack (HC)	10¾	10¼	10¾
1200	BrasTr L&P (.80g)	23¼	23	23
100	BreezeCorp (.30g)	11	11	11
1900	Brewst Aero	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Bridgpt Mach	5¾	5	5
700	BMrill pf	90¼	69¼	69½
200	Brown F&W (.10e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
600	Brown F&WA (1k)	14	14	14
100	Brown Rubber	1½	1½	1½
600	Buckeye P L (.80g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
2000	Buf N&EP pf	15¾	15¾	15¾
200	Buf N&EP 5pf	95¾	95	95¼
700	Bunk Hill & S (1)	12½	12½	12½
100	Burma Ltd	1¾	1¾	1¾
2000	Burry Biscuit	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Calumbia Sug	6	6	6
1400	Cal E Pow	8¾	8¼	8¾
5700	Calllte Tun (.20g)	6	5¾	6
600	Can Mucaroni (h.04g)	3¼	2¾	3¼
25	Carmaline (1)	48	48	48
100	Carrier Corp	17¼	17¼	17¼
900	Catalin Am (.15e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Cessna Aire (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Chamb MW St (.20g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
40	Chi Pneu Shaft (.9g)	82	82	82
200	Childs pf	18¾	18	18
2600	Citias Service	17¾	17	17¾
600	Cit Svc pf	95	94½	95
100	City Auto Stpg (.80)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Claude Neon Lts	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Clevs Trust (4.8g)	18½	18½	18½
200	Club Al Uten	3¾	3¼	3¼
2500	Colon Develop	6¾	6¾	6¾
200	Colonial Airl	9¾	9¾	9¾
700	Colo Fuel&I war	3¾	3¾	3¾
1110	Colum Br Vit pf (5)	54¾	54¾	54¾
400	Cons Biscuit (.60)	8	8	8
100	Cons Coal Md (1.90g)	33¼	33¼	33½
200	Cons Ed Bal (3.80)	94	94	94
400	Cons Gas Ut	4¾	4¾	4¾
1200	Cons Rat Strs (.8g)	7	6¾	7
300	Cons Royalty (.20)	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	Cons Sil Corp (.10g)	10	9¾	10
200	Cont Roll&St (.75g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
700	Cooper-Bess (.40g)	13¾	13¾	13¾
600	Copper Range (.40g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
10	Cot Ib Ray pf	97	97	97
500	Cosden Petro	3¾	3¾	3¾
700	Cosden Petro pf	24	23¾	24
5600	Creole Pet	38¾	37	38¾
200	C W Liquid	10¾	10¼	10¼
400	Crown C Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
1300	Crown Drug (.05g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
1300	Cuban Atl Sug	20¾	20	20¼
300	Darby Pet (.40g)	17½	17½	17½
50	Dayton Rub (.40g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
1700	Derby Oil (.40)	4	3¾	3¾
100	DetMichStove (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	DivesTwinTrk (.40)	6	6	6
100	Domin SteCoal	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Durh Hos B (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Eagle Pich Ld (.30g)	13¾	13¼	13¾
600	East Gas & F	2¼	2¼	2¼
275	East G&F 6 pf	36	35¾	36
25	East G&F pr pf	56	56	56
450	East Sta Corp	11	11	11
200	East Sta pf A	30	30¾	30¾
775	East Sta pf B	39¼	39¼	39½
5800	El Bond & Sh	8¾	8¾	8¾
1900	El Bond & Sh pf	77¾	76	77¾
800	El Bo & Sh $5 pf	73¾	72¾	73¾
60	Elgin Nat Wat	20	20	20
400	El P&L 2 pf A	41½	41½	41½
4800	Equity Corp	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Esquire Inc	6¾	6¼	6¼
300	Fairchild Av (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
500	Fairchild En & Air	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Fairc&Engine (.80)	11¾	12	12
300	Fanstee Met (1e)	24	23½	23½
10	Fire As Phil (2a)	58¾	58¾	58¾
200	Fla P&L 7 pf (7)	100	99¾	100
100	Ford M Can A (.6a)	30¾	30¾	30¾
200	Found Ind Mng	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Fresnt G&M (.80)	18	18	18
200	Fresnt G pf (1.20)	22¼	22	22¼
150	Fuller (G A) (2e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
25	Fuller Lev B 2e)	43	43	43
150	Fuller 4½ pf (6)	62	62	62
100	Gen Alloys	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Gen Finance (.50)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Gen Pub S pf	61¾	60	61¾
300	Gen Shar	2	1¾	1¾
100	Gilbert (AC) (.75g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Gilchrist (.60)	6¾	6½	6¾
100	GlenAllCoal (.80g)	18½	18½	18½
25	Godchaux Sug A (2g)	30½	30½	30½
20	Godchaux Sug (1)	101	101	101
50	Gold Inc pf (2e)	54	54	54
100	Grand Rap V (.80g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
300	Gray Mfg	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Gt Nor Pap (.60g)	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	Greenf T&D (1e)	9¾	9¾	9¾
4400	Gulf Oil (1)	48	47¾	47¾
400	Hall Lamp (.30)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Hearn D Stre	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Heels Min (.4og)	6¼	6	6¼
100	Herman Chem (.90g)	23½	23½	23½
1000	Hew (R) & Co A	32	30¾	32
2100	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9	8¾	8¾
50	Horn & Hard (1.60)	27	27	27
900	Humble Oil (.5g)	73¼	73	73
100	Hum-Ross P (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	Hussmann-Lig (.80)	15¾	15¾	15¾
500	Huvier's	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Ill Iowa Pow div st	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Ill Iowa Pwpf (1¾k)	38¼	38	38¼
300	Ill Zinc (.80)	14¾	14½	14¾
1300	Imp Oil Ltd (h.4)	18	14¾	18

N. Y. S. E. Hires First Women Employees

By the Associated Press

New York

The New York Stock Exchange for the first time in its 151-year history is employing women on the exchange floor starting this morning, it was announced.

After a course of training 36 young women have been selected as pages and "quote girls," to take over duties formerly looked after by men now serving in the armed forces.

Eighteen of the women had worked for the exchange in administrative departments and the remainder are new employees.

While this feminine invasion will mark the first appearance of women on the stock exchange floor as exchange employees, one exchange member firm has had a girl telephone attendant on the floor since April.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
30	Ind Svc 6% pf	33	33¼	33
20	Ind Svc 7% pf	34	34	34
350	Ins Co N Am (2½a)	83¾	83¼	83¼
100	Int Hyd-El pf	9½	9½	9½
100	Int Indust	3¾	3¾	3¾
1300	Int Petrol (.1l)	20¼	20	20¼
100	Int Prod (.4og)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Int S Raz B	1	1	1
100	Int Util A	11¾	11¾	11¾
11200	Int Util B	¼	¼	¼
50	Int Util pf	19	19	19
50	Int Util pr pf (3½)	43	43	43
100	Invest Roy (.04)	½	½	½
325	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	19	18¾	19
800	Ital SuperpowA	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Jacobs (F L.)	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Ken-RadTub&LA (5g)	14	14	14
100	Kennedy's (.80g)	8½	8½	8½
200	KingstonProd (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
200	Koppers Co pf (6)	97	96½	96¾
300	Krueger Brew 32½g	8¼	8¼	8¼
400	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12¾	12½	12¾
100	Lakey Fdy&M (.10e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Lamson Corp (.20g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
11100	Leonard Oil Dev	¾	¾	¾
1800	Lone Star Gas (.30g)	9	8¾	8¾
700	Long Is Lig	2½	2	2
125	Long Is L pf	82¾	81¼	82
325	Long Is L pf B	48½	47	47
6300	Louis L&E (.30g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
300	Lynch Corp (2)	26½	26	26½
100	Manati Sug war	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Marion St Shov	8¼	8¼	8¼
800	Mass Util Assoc	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	McCord Rad B	4	4	4
500	McWill Dredg (½g)	11¾	11¾	11¾
1300	Mesabi Iron	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Metal Tex (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Michigan Bumper	¾	¾	¾
50	Mich Stl Tube (.15g)	6	6	6
500	Michigan Sug	1¼	1¼	1¼
800	Mid WestCorp (.20g)	6	6¼	6¼
100	Mid-West Abr	2¼	2¼	2¼

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.46⅝	1.48⅛	1.45⅝	1.48⅛	1.46¼
Minneapolis	1.37⅛	1.37	1.37⅛	1.37⅜	1.37⅜
Kansas City	1.36⅛	1.37⅜	1.37⅛	1.38⅛	1.36⅜
Winnipeg	1.08⅜	1.08⅜	1.08⅛	1.08⅜	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.46⅜	1.48⅛	1.45⅞	1.48⅞	1.46½
Minneapolis	1.39⅜	1.38	1.38⅛	1.39⅛	
Kansas City	1.39¼	1.38⅛	1.38⅛	1.39⅛	
Dec. Wheat					
Chicago	1.48⅛	1.48⅞	1.47⅛	1.47⅞	
Minneapolis	1.41⅜	1.40	1.40⅜	1.41⅛	
Kansas City	1.40⅜	1.39⅛	1.39⅜	1.40⅛	
Winnipeg	1.09¾	1.07¾	1.09⅛	1.09⅛	
July Oats					
Chicago	.72⅜	.71¾	.72¾	.71⅝	
Minneapolis	.67⅛	.66⅜	.67⅛	.66⅝	
Winnipeg				.51½	.51½
Rye, Chicago					
July	1.13	1.13⅛	1.11	1.13⅛	1.12⅜
Sept.	1.11	1.22¼	1.10⅝	⅜10	
July	1.12⅜	1.13⅛	1.11	1.13⅛	1.12⅜
Sept.	1.11	1.11¼	1.09½	1.10⅝	1.10⅛
Dec.	1.11⅜	1.12⅛	1.10⅝	1.12⅛	1.11
May	1.13⅛	1.13⅛	1.12	1.13⅜	1.12¾
Wool					
Grease					
July				101.6n	101.0
October				97.8n	97.8
December				97.8n	98.8
March				92.8n	92.5
May				90.0n	90.0
Tops					
July				137.0b	137.0
October	134.2	134.2	134.2	134.2b	134.2
December				132.6b	132.5
March				126.0b	126.0
May	121.0	121.0	121.0	130.7b	121.5

n Nominal. b Bid.

Cotton

July	20.64	20.65	20.63	20.63	20.62
October	20.02	20.07	20.02	20.06	20.03
December	19.85	19.90	19.85	19.88	19.87
March	19.70	19.78	19.68	19.70	19.71
May	19.57	19.62	19.56	19.59	19.59

Spot 21.32.

Black Pepper

Closing prices, July, Sept., Oct., 2.83 bid

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

†October	....	....	43.95	43.95

†No. 2 contract.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Penner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, wool by J. R. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
7	Am P&L 6s 2016	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
6	Appal El Pow 3½s 70	109	109	109
6	Ark P&L 5s 56	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
16	As Elec 4½s 53	73½	73½	73½
1	As G&E 5s 50	32¼	32¼	32¼
4	As G&E 5s 68	27½	27¼	27½
23	As G&E 4½s 49	32¼	32	32¼
10	As T&T 5½s 55A	82½	82¼	82½
4	Boston Ed 2¾s 70A	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
6	Broad Riv 5½s 54	103	103	103
12	Can Nor P 5s 53	98⅛	98¼	98⅛
17	Cen El El 5½s 54	36¾	36¾	36¾
1	Cen St El 5s 48	36¼	36¼	36¼
1	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	55	55	55
5	Cities Ser 5s 69	95	95	95
55	Cities Ser 5s 50	96¾	96¼	96⅛
17	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	96	96	96
1	Con G&L Ba 3½s 71	110½	110½	110½
20	Con G&L Ba 5½s 76	104	104	104
17	Cont G&E 5s 58A	96¾	96¼	96¾
9	East G&F 4s 56A	88¾	88½	88¾
29	Elec P&L 5s 2030	100	99⅞	100
10	Gatineau Pow 3½s 69	98½	98½	98½
6	Glen Ald Coal 4s 63	97¾	97¾	97¾
3	Grand Trunk 4s 50	99¾	99¾	99¾
4	Green Mt Pow 3½s 63	101	101	101
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s 57	102	102	102
1	Ill Pow&L 6s 53	107¾	107¾	107¾
5	Int P Sec 7s STE xs	39	39	39
9	Int P Sec 7s 52F	39½	39½	39½
2	Inters Pow 5s 57	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Kentucky Util 4s 70	108¼	108¼	108¼
20	Lou P&L 3s 57	109¼	109¼	109¼
3	Metro Ed 4s 68G	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Minn P&L 5s 55	108	108	108
3	Nevada Cal E 5s 56	102	102	102
15	N Eng G&E 5s 47	69	69	69
3	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	96¼	95¾	96
10	N Eng Pow 5s 48	93¾	93½	93¾
1	N Y & West Lt 6s 54	115½	115½	115½
5	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	85	85	85
4	Park Lex Iahld 3s 64	38	38	38
2	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	100¾	100¾	100¾
4	Port G&C 5s 50 sf	100¾	100¾	100¾
8	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	99	99¼	99
10	Scullin Stl 3s 51	97	97	97
10	Shaw W&P 4½s 67A	105	105	105
2	So Cal Ed 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	So Ind Ry 4s 51	99¼	99¼	99¼
5	Spalding 5s 89	74¾	74¾	74¾
8	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	82¾	82¾	82¾
3	Stand G&E 6s 51	82½	82¼	82½
21	Stand P&L 6s 57	82¼	82¼	82¼
25	Stand Oil E 6s 57	82¾	82¾	82¾
6	Starrett Corp 5s 50	38	37	37
5	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	91¾	91¾	91¾
24	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	102¾	102¼	102¾
5	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	106½	104½	106½
15	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	30	30	30
4	Wash Wat P3¾s 84	110	110	110
1	WestNews Un 6s 44 st	82	82	82

Curb Foreign Bonds

1	Cauca Val 7s 46	20¼	20¼	20¼
2	Danish Con 5½s 55	49	49	49
1	Medellin Col 7s 51	23	23	23
6	Russ 5½s 1921	5¾	5¾	5¾

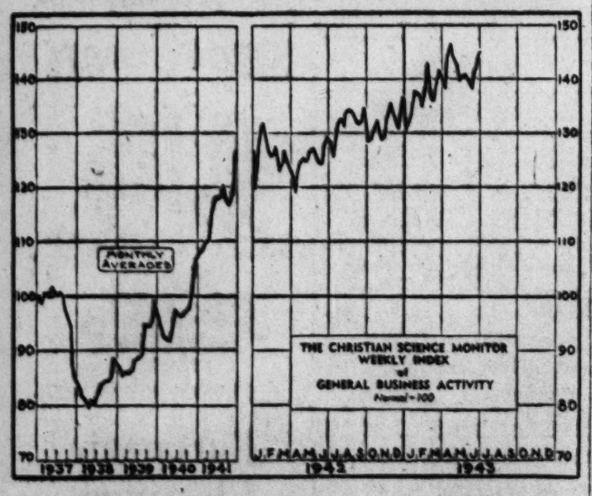
Boston Stocks

July 12

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
1.20a	Bird&Son Inc	12	11¾	11¾	11¾
2.00	Bos Edison	31	30¾	31	30¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	67¾	67¾	67¾	68
1.30a	Bos Mar-Tr	19¾	19¼	19¾	19½
	B&M pr pf	36¾	36	36¾	37¾
2.25a	East G&F pf	36¼	36¼	36¼	30
4.50	East G&F pr pf	56	56	56	56
..	East Mass St Ry	6¾	6½	6¾	6½
..	East Mass A	19¾	18¾	19¾	19¾
..	Maine Cent	5	4¾	5	4¾
..	Me Cent pf	39¼	38¼	39¼	39¼
2.75a	N E Tel & Tel	103	101¾	103	101¾
..	North Butte	65c	55c	65c	60c
..	Quincy Min	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
.60	Shawmut Assoc	12	12	12	11¾
1.20a	Torrington	39¾	39¾	39½	39¼
2.50	Utah Sec pf	70¾	70¾	71¾	71
..	Utah M & T	24c	23c	24c	23c

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

Monitor Index of Business Continues to Show Advance



A further advance in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity to 145.2 (prel.) was recorded for the week ended July 3. This was the third successive weekly gain and carried the index back close to its all-time high in late April. For the week ended June 26, the index registered 144.3 while a year ago for the week ended July 4, it was 128.7.

The week's gain, however, was attributed entirely to one component. Declines were shown in the other two.

Bank debits spurted forward ever and above seasonal expectations to the second highest level recorded for the adjusted figure. Miscellaneous freight carloadings dropped off somewhat more than usual for the week, while electric power production countered the customary seasonal rise with a moderate decline. The losses in these two series only partially offset the increase in debits.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	July 3 '43	June 26 '43	July 4 '42
Combined Index	145.2	144.3	128.7
Bk debits outside NYC	171.1	170.7	138.4
Elec power production	130.8	131.4	117.8
Misc carloadings	127.6	128.8	129.9

Prospects for Sales Taxes Nearer in Fight on Inflation

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

Congress has gone home, perhaps to learn what the folks think about the national scene; perhaps to explain or excuse the lack of united or definite action in the legislative halls. But despite Congressional vacation, the mills continue to grind, and one of their products is the gradual crystallization of ideas as to how this war is to be paid for.

By a hair's breadth, or to be exact, by one vote, subsidies to aid the consumer were snatched from the scrap heap. The attempt by the OPA to hold back the floodgates of inflation by a roll-back of prices will now get a chance, though the tiny margin of victory seemed to bespeak the same temper that caused the overriding of the President's veto of the Smith-Connally Act. It bespoke the breaking out into the open of smouldering fires of irritation and disapproval over strikes, ineffective hold-the-line methods, weak-kneed wage policies.

Congress does not claim that it is against the theory of subsidies, since it has legislated numerous acts which grant premiums to producers of copper, lead, zinc, and various other commodities, in addition to reimbursing transportation companies for extra costs in transporting sugar, gasoline and coal. Under this week's extension of the life of Commodity Credit Corporation, that alphabetical agency can continue to subsidize vegetable oils and fats, sugar beets, dried beans, milk, cheese and canning operations.

The roll-back on meat, butter and coffee, which now is definitely legalized, was Administration-fostered and labor-backed. That it will have limited usefulness and serve chiefly as a stop-gap can be acknowledged, without admitting that the opposition in Congress was logical or well considered. The trouble with the confused situation was in part the tendency to regard subsidies as an unrelated operation in the anti-inflation program.

One could argue that subsidies gives the consumer larger purchasing power at a time when the main idea is to curtail his power to buy, and that it would be better to let prices go up, since rises in themselves deter purchasing. This argument is worse than weak because further price rises merely initiate nation-wide demands for wage increases to keep abreast of the cost of living. This is a worse spectre than subsidies, which, coupled with determined control over price ceilings, can at least prevent or ameliorate a squeeze on earnings, while holding at bay the hounds of inflation.

Subsidies are of little value in themselves. Their efficacy will depend on the energetic use of other more potent weapons in this fight. These are heavier taxes, greater savings (voluntary or forced), better policed ceiling prices, along with rationing and stamping out of the black markets. Excess spending money must be siphoned off. It is a bitter outlook, but the alternative is worse.

Sales Tax Merely Supplemental

Congress in its haste to reassert itself and assure the people that it is aware of the confusion in the national economy came near ending consumers' subsidies without having anything to offer in their place. The argument ran that a roll-back to the level of September, 15, 1942, was of no use, since there is no effective barrier to a continuing rise in basic raw material. It argued that subsidies were actually inflationary and must be paid back in taxes. What's to be done then? The answer seems to be, though Congress has been loth to make it—more taxes and savings.

And so it's time to bring up again Mr. Morgenthau's and Mr. Roosevelt's bête noir—sales taxes. The Administration has steadfastly refused to consider such taxes on the plea that they bear more heavily on the low-income workers since these must spend a greater proportion of their wages on the necessities of life. This objection has by now lost most of its force. It is recognized today that the larger part of the excess buying power which has developed due to the war effort has flowed to workers in the lower brackets. Such incomes have escaped in larger measure the incidence of income tax rates.

The most effective way to reach this excess supply of dollars—many billions in the aggregate—is by sales taxes. These may be especially repugnant to people whose incomes, while boosted substantially by the war, are still regarded as modest. But it must be remembered that the sales tax is merely supplemental to the more productive corporate and individual income taxes. These two latter classes of impost, have been raised progressively and are close to a point of diminishing returns, which accounts for Congressional reluctance to increase such levies.

The Inflation Rise

The main reason, however, why the opposition to sales taxes may be less determined from now on is the realization that inflation is well on the way, and that sales taxes may be one more barrier to erect in its path. The cost of living has risen over 26 per cent since the war started. This is in effect a 26 per cent sales tax on everything that enters into the cost-of-living index. How puny then the objections of the Treasury to a retail sales tax of say 5 per cent to 10 per cent, a method which enables the government in part to take back with one hand what it pays out with the other!

It can be said for sales taxes that they discourage consumption of civilian goods, produce revenue for the government and cause a shrinkage of purchasing power, all sound objectives during a war period. Their burden on the lowest-paid workers could be softened by exempting some classes of goods, such as food or clothing. But naturally the more extensive the exemptions, the less the tax serves its purpose as an anti-inflationary measure and revenue producer.

Public Ready for Sacrifices

A tax of 10 per cent on retail sales, excluding housing, health care and education, it has been estimated, would raise about $5,000,000,000 if there were no exemptions. Then if it were adjudged desirable to make exemptions for the lowest-income groups of say $200 for a single person and $350 for a married couple, the levy would have to be pushed up by about 3 per cent additional to raise an equal sum. Such a tax would, of course, be temporary.

The willingness of the general public to accept such an additional tax is based upon the belief that people in general are reconciled to bear heavy sacrifices, if they feel that all segments of the population are going to carry their fair share of the burden. It has become an accepted fact that the public is ahead of their representatives in their stoic attitude about the war, and that in general they are not insistent upon maintaining their standard of living, as one would be led to believe by politicians.

There is a shrewd suspicion that the softheartedness of many officeholders for the underprivileged (of whom there are less in the United States than in any other big nation on earth) is related to the thought of placating voters. People in crises are bigger than their public servants give them credit for. A sales tax may not be the big answer to speeding inflation, but if it adds to braking power, the public will accept it in good part.

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United States and Canada

(Continued)

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Babe Ruth Still Darling Of Local Baseball Fans

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With Mayor Tobin's charity fund field day at Fenway Park this afternoon and the annual All-Star Game of the big leagues coming up at Philadelphia's Shibe Park tomorrow night, interest in the major pennant races has reached a new mid-summer low.

For the first time in several years, Boston is looking at and talking about Babe Ruth. The Bambino walked into Braves Field late yesterday afternoon during the second half of the Braves-Cardinals double-header and close to 17,000 fans immediately forgot about the ball game, proving that the magnetism of the former Yankee star is still one of the most powerful forces in sport.

Same Babe

The appearance of Ruth, Ted Williams and the others at Fenway Park today may be far removed from technical excellence, for the Babe is no longer the home-run kin' of the majors, and neither is Ted. Even the Red Sox youngster, who was the nearest to Ruth until he joined the Navy, probably has lost his touch at the plate. But the fact that these two super stars will be out there on the Fenway sod is enough for the crowd. You should have seen them watching Babe's every move in the press box yesterday afternoon. To them, he is the same old Babe, and always will be.

There seems to be no more than minor interest around here in the All-Star Game, but you can expect a capacity gathering at Shibe Park tomorrow evening. Because of the improvement—earlier in the season—of the Phillies and Athletics, Philadelphia this year is a red hot baseball town. Critics today are giving the National League a slight edge because—they think—Billy Southworth will have better pitching than Joe McCarthy and just as much power, for a change. Mort Cooper or Howie Pollet are possible N. L. starting pitchers, while Chandler, Bonham and Hughson hold similar spots on the other side.

Dodger Revolt

In the flag races the biggest news over the week end was the revolt at Brooklyn. When Leo Durocher suspended Bobo Newsom, Arky Vaughan turned in his uniform and several other Dodgers voiced disapproval of the manager's actons. Some hot statements were made, both on and off the record, and it now sems probable that Mr. Durocher is on the way out as manager. The time would seem ripe, judging by Brooklyn's position in the race. The Cardinals are pulling away and have a 10-game bulge in the losing column.

Having dropped four straight to the Cardinals over the week end, the Braves met the All-Star intermission in sixth place and a mere game ahead of the seventh-place Cubs.

The Red Sox had their troubles at St. Louis, dropping four out of five to those pesky Browns. Tex Hughson was charged with two of the losses. Tex seems to be throwing a lot of home-run balls, an unusual practice for him. This fact may hurt his chances of working in the All-Star Game. The Sox, therefore, walked up to the intermission in seventh place, just three games in front of the Athletics. But a club goes up and down quickly in the heart of the American League.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Yankees find the Tigers threatening . . . After losing five of their first six starts to the White Sox, the Yankees apparently took an "enough of this nonsense" attitude last week end and swept four straight from Jimmy Dykes . . . The Cardinals have won six in a row and 13 out of 15 . . . Bobby Doerr's errorless string has now reached 306 chances . . . Chuck Workman hit his eighth homer yesterday . . . The Braves had a grand chance to win that Carinal final in the ninth inning . . . Critics are wondering if they ever heard of the squeeze play . . . Tony Lupien hit .478 in the St. Louis series and is now up to .250 . . . Joe Cronin's pinch-hitting average is now .450—9 out of 20, including four homers.

By a Staff Photographer
Babe Ruth

Eastern League

ALBANY, N. Y., July 12 (AP)—Eastern League standings:

Clubs	Won	Lost	P.C.
Scranton	48	18	.719
Wilkes-Barre	39	26	.600
Elmira	37	30	.552
Binghamton	37	31	.544
Albany	35	31	.530
Hartford	31	34	.477
Springfield	23	40	.365
Utica	14	51	.306

Haegg Can Race 4-Minute Mile, Says Andersson

NEW YORK, July 12 (AP)—Arne Andersson, Swedish schoolteacher who lowered the time for the mile to 4:02.6, believes that if he could have reached his present peak a year ago he would have chased Gunder Haegg, now in the United States, to the fabled four-minute clocking.

Andersson, who was "drafted" into his first distance race by his school eight years ago, is certain that he doesn't have the equipment to reach that goal himself but that Haegg could if he is extended.

And the schoolteacher wouldn't be a bit surprised if United States athletes wiped out his newest mark, once they have learned the technic of Swedish training.

Same Routine

Both Andersson and Haegg, who Saturday lowered the American record for the two-mile run to 8:53.9 in his Los Angeles appearance, have the same practice routines. Neither steps on the cinders for a spin more than once a week, preferring long jaunts through forests and meadows instead.

"In my opinion," Andersson said last week before weather conditions fouled his attempt to wipe out Haegg's world 1,500-meter mark, "if long distance runners in the United States would train on crosscountry workouts, I believe they would be much faster."

Haegg quickly forsook New York and its cinder paths for the mountain country of Hanover, N. H., upon his arrival and has been victorious in all three starts by wide margins over the best the U. S. had to offer.

The chances are that Gunder may not run the two-mile in his remaining appearances. Gil Dodds, the Boston divinity student who was his main opposition here, wants to try his fortune at a shorter distance after being left 120 yards in the rear at Los Angeles.

Too Far for Dodds

Haegg might have beaten his best time had Dodds been able to keep the pace he set for three laps. The Bostonian was overstriding, however; the race was too far for him, and he was through the fourth time around, with Haegg left to carve out his own pace.

Haegg shattered the existing world record of 8:56 set by Miklos Czabo of Hungary in 1937 and he battered the American mark of 8:58.3 registered by Indiana's Don Lash in 1936.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	117	10	37	0	6	.316
Culberson	157	20	49	3	14	.312
Partee	139	15	40	0	10	.288
Cronin	52	5	15	4	19	.288
Fox	286	34	79	1	22	.276
Tabor	274	34	76	3	36	.235
Lupien	304	28	76	3	19	.250
Conroy	53	7	13	1	3	.245
Doerr	266	26	71	6	35	.240
Lake	178	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	104	6	22	0	11	.212
Lazor	79	8	15	0	5	.190
Barna	98	17	18	2	10	.184
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Brubaker	19	3	8	0	1	.421
McCarth	291	36	85	2	31	.292
Nieman	113	12	32	0	13	.283
Holmes	297	34	81	3	15	.273
Kluttz	98	7	23	0	6	.235
Workman	293	35	77	8	36	.246
Ross	168	23	38	5	18	.238
Ryan	303	29	67	1	14	.206
Wietelmann	241	18	50	0	20	.208
Masi	103	14	22	2	13	.203
Burns	59	5	13	1	3	.220
Janet	238	23	51	2	16	.202
Farrell	14	1	3	0	0	.167
Poland	85	8	11	0	7	.129
Cuccinello	19	1	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L
Hughson	9	6
Judd	7	4
Terry	5	5
Ryba	4	2
Brown	5	4

Braves

	W	L
Salvo	3	2
Javery	5	5
Tobin	6	6
Barrett	6	5
Andrews	6	10
Lucier	2	2
Dobson	1	2
Newsome	1	0
Woods	0	1

	W	L
MacFayden	0	0
Martin	0	0
Farrell	0	1
Odom	0	2

Rizzuto Likes to Bowl

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—Phil Rizzuto, seaman first class at the Naval Training Station here, picks bowling next to baseball as a hobby.

Golf Courses Kept Quiet By Gasoline Ban

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Independence Day, in normal times, has been looked upon as the half-way mark of the golf tournament season in northern districts and an appropriate occasion for, a recapitulation of what had happened tournament wise in the first half, along with survey of events to come, with perhaps a prophecy on prospects in major championships or more important tournaments to come.

About this time, locally, we would be looking toward the impending Massachusetts amateur championship, and the juniors would be all agog over their state title test. Some of the more important club tournaments would be in the offing, such as the Essex four-ball. We would be looking forward, also, to the national amateur and women's national championships.

Instead, there has been a hush-hush atmosphere to golf the first half of the season such as the game has not known previously since its local introduction. Open tournaments and championships have been out and even the club tournaments have been little publicized, as if following a general policy of keeping golfing activities as much in the background as possible. One might almost conclude that it had been deemed unpatriotic to play the game under prevailing wartime conditions, in spite of all the adjurations from high places to keep the clubs going, keep playing and keep physically fit.

The OPA regulations on pleasure driving are chiefly responsible. Now that this governmental body has relented to the extent of allowing A-card holders to take one vacation trip, why not give a break to the war-workers and others who cannot get away for a vacation trip and allow them a little extra gas to use their "vacation trip" gasoline to take their short trips to and from the golf clubs and get a measure of relaxation? Many of them could drive to and from their clubs all the rest of the summer on the same amount of gas that they would use on a vacation trip to northern New England or Cape Cod.

During the last World War there was plenty of golf and a lot of it was to raise funds for the Red Cross and other war charities. There would be just as much of that these days.

Army Lists Navy On Schedule For Fall Grid Eleven

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—The U. S. Military Academy football team will play the U. S. Naval Academy eleven at West Point on Nov. 27, the Cadets' fall schedule, released by Col. L. M. Jones, shows.

Colonel Jones, Graduate Manager of Athletics, said the West Pointers would play nine games with the longest trip their jaunt to Philadelphia, on Oct. 30 for the Pennsylvania encounter.

The Army-Navy game, a Philadelphia fixture in recent years, was shifted to the Navy's home field at Annapolis, Md., last year at the behest of President Roosevelt as a travel conservation measure.

The complete cadet schedule:

Oct. 2—Colgate; 9—Temple; 16—At Columbia; 23—At Yale; 30—At Pennsylvania; Nov. 6—Notre Dame at New York; 13—Virginia; 20—Brown; 27—Navy at West Point.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	43	30	.589	
Detroit	38	34	.528	4½
Washington	40	37	.519	5
Chicago	35	36	.493	7
St. Louis	35	37	.486	7½
Cleveland	35	38	.479	8
Boston	35	39	.473	8½
Philadelphia	34	44	.436	11½

Results July 11

St. Louis 8, Boston 7. (12 inns.)
St. Louis 4, Boston 2.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 3.
Detroit 9, Philadelphia 0.
Cleveland 5, Washington 1.
Washington 6, Cleveland 4. (10 inns.)
New York 9, Chicago 0.
New York 8, Chicago 6.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
St. Louis	48	24	.667	
Brooklyn	47	34	.580	5½
Pittsburgh	38	35	.521	10½
Cincinnati	39	37	.513	11
Philadelphia	34	42	.447	16
Boston	32	40	.444	16
Chicago	35	43	.434	17
New York	30	46	.395	20

Results July 11

St. Louis 3, Boston 0.
St. Louis 9, Boston 6. (11 inns.)
Cincinnati 7, Philadelphia 4.
Cincinnati 14, Philadelphia 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Brooklyn 2.
Brooklyn 5, Pittsburgh 4.
New York 4, Chicago 3. (10 inns:)
Chicago 4, New York 3.

Delfino Wins Tourney

John Delfino of Ponkapoag won low gross honors in the Mayor Tobin golf tournament at George Wright Saturday, scoring a 70 to 73 by Ray Marad of the home club. Lieut. Thomas Gilligan of the Coast Guard was low serviceman with a 73, and Mary Simmons of Commonwealth led the women's division with an even 100.

Retire Longwood Trophy

Defeating Don Manchester and Harrison Rowbotham in five sets, Paul Guibord and Al Stitt Saturday won the Massachusetts doubles tennis championship for the third time, thus retiring the Longwood Cricket Club's trophy which had been in competition 15 years. Scores were 6—1, 5—7, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3.

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Just for Fun

Reamer Keller

There's No Shortage of Inventions

By the Associated Press

New York

Wartime shortages may be causing hardships for the average American, but the country's cellar workshop and back-to-the-barn inventors are thriving on it, so says Zoltan H. Polachek, a patent attorney and engineer who has been watching the ideas of bright-eyed Edisons pass across his desk for more than 20 years.

Polachek says there are several reasons for the boom in ideas for making new products or new ways of making old ones. Imaginative Americans, he says, are thinking of ways to win the war and of finding substitutes for scarce materials.

Military Gadgets

Some of the new gadgets are military secrets, but on the public side there are such devices as the "fool-proof identification" scheme worked out by James Godwin, a Philadelphian. Godwin noted that spies might forge identification badges to gain access to war plants.

He developed a device calling for an employee entering the plant to press his identification number at the turnstile gate. As he does, his previously-taken photograph and fingerprints fall on a screen before the guard, who can thus check the photos with the person entering.

To relieve shortages, a host of metal and rubber-saving gadgets are rolling into the Patent Office, Polachek says.

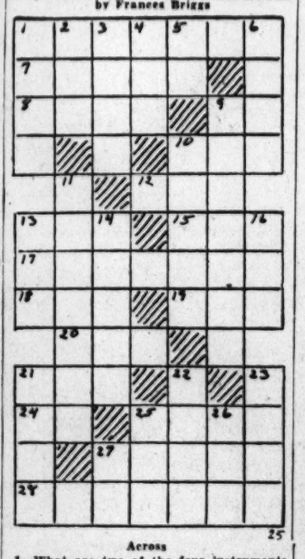
Ingenious Clock

War has not curbed the whimsy of inventors, either. A patent was issued to a Bronxite who devised an "alarm clock watch" that tickles the wearer at the designated time and reminds him of what he intended to do at that hour.

Polachek says the simpler the idea, the better are its chances of success. One of his clients invented a little wooden "puzzle" boat, with a small hole high in each side and a transparent plastic top. The trick was to get one small ball into each hole. Polachek says the inventor has earned a good living solely with this gadget—and that college departments of physics have used it to prove something or other in their classes.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What are two of the four instruments in a string quartet?
7—Who is Prospero's favorite messenger in "The Tempest"?
8—Pinochle players do what?
9—Within.
10—Where was Myra Hess, noted pianist, born (abbr.)?
12—Aged.
13—The Jumblies used a sieve to travel on what?
15—Diminutive of Simeon.
17—Who is famed for his friendship with Damon?
18—What is a pointed instrument for piercing small holes?
19—Being.
20—Owl in certain nursery rhyme lived in what tree?
21—In Greek mythology, who was mother of Memnon?
24—Lord (abbr.)
25—Ripped.
27—"Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the ——— shall meet."
28—"Man on the flying trapeze" is what?

Down

1—Shoe upper is what?
2—What is most westerly of two principal islands which constitute group known as British Isles (abbr.)?
3—Lubricants.
4—Conducted.
5—What is symbol for illinium?
6—In Longfellow's poem, what is "found again in the heart of a friend"?
9—Billy Jackrabbit and Wowkle are what in "Girl of the Golden West"?
10—Who is heroine of a dramatic poem by Longfellow?
11—Who was a famous English epigrammatist?
13—Mineral spring.
14—Who is represented as bearing the world on his head and hands?
16—Manuscripts (abbr.).
21—What operatic heroine sings of her dream of a knight who came to be her defender?
22—Mesha was king of what Biblical place?
23—What is an opening for ventilation?
25—How many acts in opera "Pagliacci"?
26—Greek.
27—Translation (abbr.)

(Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements.)

Did You Ever Wonder

How Wearing Two Kinds Of Hose Showed Symmer Two Kinds of Electricity?

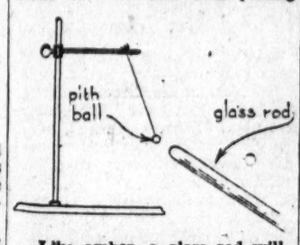
One of the earliest discoveries about electricity was made by the ancient Greeks who found that when amber was rubbed with certain substances it would attract light bodies.

In more recent centuries, various men have contributed in one way or another to our present knowledge of electricity. In the 16th century, Dr. Gilbert, said to have given electricity its name, undertook a series of simple experiments to find what substances, other than amber, would become electrified when rubbed. He drew up a list of such substances, calling them electrics.

The following century saw the first electric light, when Von Guericke found that a rapidly revolving ball of sulphur on a spindle would glow in the dark when a person held his hand against it.

And in the 18th century Robert Symmer made an electrical discovery as a result of wearing two stockings on one leg.

Putting on first a black stocking made of wool and then pulling over it a white stocking made of silk, Symmer discovered that on drawing the white one off from the black one the friction between the two types of fabric charged each stocking with electricity, but the white stocking had one kind of charge and the black stocking another. Furthermore, as a result of the charge received, on removal from his leg the stockings stood up as if blown out or filled with an invisible leg.



Like amber, a glass rod will attract light objects when electrified by rubbing.

He found also that if the black stocking and the white stocking were brought together, both stockings collapsed, due to the fact that the opposite electrical charges canceled or neutralized each other.

On repeating the experiment, he found that two stockings of the same material tended to repel each other when electrified.

Du Fay, a contemporary of Symmer, also discovered that electricity produced by rubbing dissimilar substances together is of two distinct kinds.

It was Benjamin Franklin who gave the name positive to one kind of electricity produced by rubbing (the charge that acts as glass does after it has been rubbed with silk), and negative to the other kind (the charge that acts as sealing wax does when rubbed with wool).

Imagine the amazement with which these ancient worthies would greet some of the modern marvels in the field of electronics.

—W. P. Keasbey

Only 1,700 Types?

Only 1,700 types of electric light bulbs are available today instead of the former 3,500.

Wide World

'Button Your Lip!'

This reminder to keep silent on military information is the last sign a soldier sees as he leaves Camp Pickett, Va., to begin a furlough. So when a soldier tells you, "I don't know, sir," take the hint and start talking about the weather.

A Verse for Today . . .

What doth it profit, my brethren, though a man say he hath faith, and have not works?
JAMES 2:14

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: While digging in our victory garden yesterday we found a dime. After entering this item on the credit side, we find the garden now shows a deficit of only $49.90.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: American politicians have hit upon a sound working rule for dealing with the present discontent. If there is a shortage of civilian goods, they merely blame the O. P. A. instead of the A. E. F.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1938, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Capoterra (kä'-pō-tĕr'-rä)—Airfield in Sardinia.

Chilivani (kē'-lē-vä'-nē)—Railroad center in north central Sardinia.

de (von) Csata, Col. Gen. Ludwig [Hung. Lajos] (lōō'-vĭĸ [lō'-yōsh] dē [fŏn] chō'-tō)—Hungary's new War Minister.

Marina, Jorge Stana (hōr'-hā stä'-nä mä-rē'-nä)—Finance Minister of Argentina.

Mikhailovitch, Gen. Draja—Yugoslav, Draža Mihajlović—(drä'-zhä mē-hī'-lō-vĕch)—Minister of War in the new cabinet of the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile.

Pedregal, Guillermo (gā-yĕr'-mō pā'-thrä-gäl')—Chile's Minister of the Treasury.

Terasaka, Taro (tä-rō tā-rä-sä-kä — even accent) — New Japanese Minister to Vichy.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Rabaul (rä'-boul) — Operations center on New Britain Island.

Salonika (sä'-lō-nē'-kä)—Greek seaport.

Sciacca (shäk'-kä)—Sicilian airport.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hēre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; ice, ill, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menŭ; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

News Item— CONFIDENTIAL TIPS TO OFFICE WORKERS

WHENEVER YOU WANT TO STROLL THROUGH THE OFFICE STEP LIVELY & CARRY A PENCIL OR A PIECE OF BLANK PAPER -- THE BOSS MIGHT GET THE IMPRESSION YOU'RE BUSY.
IF YOU'RE A PAPER-CLIP SHOOTER, BE SURE YOUR AIM IS GOOD SO YOU DON'T POP ONE OF THE TYCOONS.
WAIT UNTIL THE DEPARTMENT HEADS HAVE THEIR 10 A.M. CONFERENCE BEFORE YOU SLIP OUT FOR THAT MID-MORNING SNACK - USE THE REAR ELEVATOR
L.F. VAN ZELM
OUT GOING WORK
YOU WORK LIKE A BEAVER ALL DAY & JUST WHEN YOU GET 2 MINUTES' BREATHING SPELL TO GLANCE AT THE HEADLINES, IN GALLOPS THE BOSS -- IT NEVER FAILS!

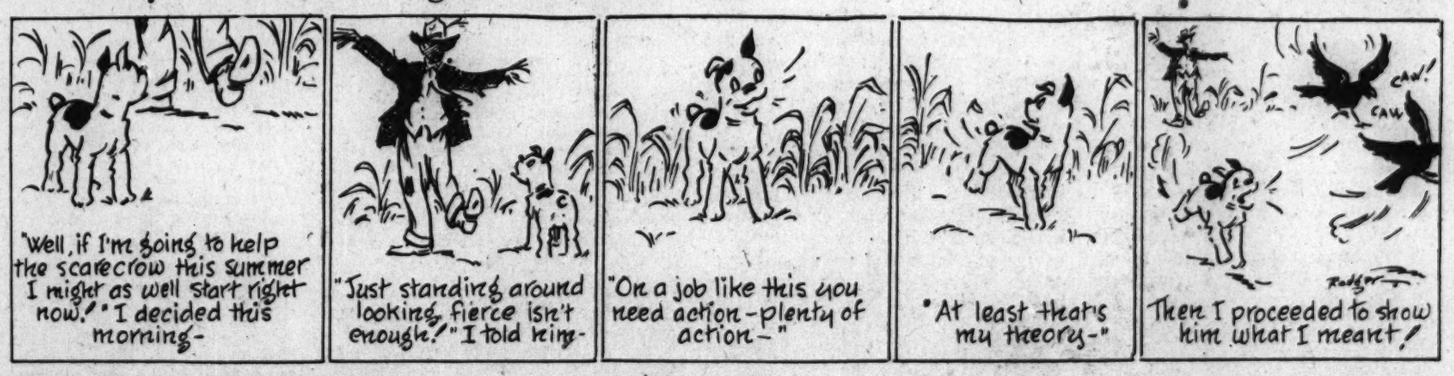
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Visitors Expected!*

By Le Pelley

THE MEN WILL BE COMING IN AS SOON AS NIGHT FALLS — BETTER PUT THOSE BOYS DOWN-STAIRS !
ALL RIGHT.. BUT I DON'T THINK THEY SUSPECT..
JUST A FEW MOMENTS MORE — WE HAVE THINGS TO DISCUSS, SO WOULD YOU MIND WAITING IN THE DARKROOM ?
I GUESS NOT..
THERE ARE NO WINDOWS DOWN THERE, SO YOU MAY HAVE A LIGHT ON — IT WON'T VIOLATE THE BLACKOUT !
I DON'T LIKE THIS — SOMETHING'S FISHY !!
SAY I HAVE AN IDEA
WHAT DO YOU EXPECT ON THE SEACOAST ?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Theory Demonstrated*

By Rodgers


"Well, if I'm going to help the scarecrow this summer I might as well start right now!" I decided this morning-
"Just standing around looking fierce isn't enough!" I told him-
"On a job like this you need action-plenty of action-"
"At least that's my theory-"
CAW! CAW!
Then I proceeded to show him what I meant!
Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles —*And No Furlough in Sight*

By The Hagers

"Oh, Waddles!" Aunt Matilda cried. "I have a job for you, inside.
While I prepare our midday meal, The peaches you may scald and peel."
"This fruit, that you intend to can, Will feed me on a five-year plan."
"Now, Waddles, get to work," said she. "Today, at least, you're on K.P."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Blitz—Allied Style

Co-ordination and planning were the secrets of the blitzkrieg with which the Nazis started this war. But in the Sicilian invasion the Allies have struck with a lightning of their own even more impressive in its display of teamwork and staff work. The Germans joined air and land arms to form almost a new weapon; the United Nations have added the sea arm and, in Sicily, they combined the three in a striking force whose power will be noted wherever men wait for the day of release.

The speed and drive of Allied action have won a brilliant initial success. Yet the Axis may choose to make Sicily one of the major battlefields of the war, and it has certain advantages—possession, prepared defenses and supply routes, quick access from Italy. Troops and guns may be poured across the two miles of water between the island and the mainland. Planes may be flown in from France or even Russia to air bases long prepared.

But the Allies have definite advantages, also. To begin with they have had air superiority, and the fact that the Axis must be prepared for blows in a dozen places from Norway to Greece means that air reinforcement of Sicily will risk uncovering other danger points. The air distance from Allied bases means that fighters can remain over Sicily for a very brief period until air bases on the island are in operation. The capture of three is one of the major successes so far.

Command of the sea is also a tremendous help to the Allies. It gives them a thousand roads for new attacks and for supplies. Already naval gunpower has been used not only for a protective barrage in the landing operations but to knock out enemy tanks near Gela. The use of 2,000 ships in the first stages of the attack indicates that the Allies too can pour in men and supplies. The fact that there were no large losses of ships in the original landing was due not merely to surprise but to Allied air control, another instance of the value of teamwork between sea and air arms.

Air superiority also facilitated the paratroopers' landings. At first the Italians claimed the parachutists had been wiped out or captured. Now come reports that their losses were very slight and Berlin says they have caused much trouble behind the Axis lines. The combination of Allied bombing and paratroop attacks on communications should seriously complicate the Nazi-Fascist problem.

The Allies manifestly did not "send a boy to market." They struck by air, land and sea with power and precision. Reports that they have already set up regimental and division headquarters may well be credited. At least half a dozen divisions must be on Sicily, with more landing hourly. The first critical test was passed in the initial landings, but if the Germans and Italians have bombers they will certainly strike at reinforcements and at Allied air bases.

The second test will come when the Axis launches a major counterattack. Soon it should be possible to determine whether it intends to fight more than a holding action in Sicily. The Allies appear ready to use any power required and to give the rest of Fortress Europe an illustration of what they can do in other places.

No Time to Ship the Oars

The man on the 5:15 said it: "Looks like we can coast in from here."

But the man on the 5:15 was wrong. Of course the war news is good, just as he told his friend the commuter. But to allow recent favorable events to engender complacency and the impression that we can slacken our effort would be a mistake.

Some idea of the job that lies ahead may be gained from recent appeals in Massachusetts for civilian volunteers in two branches closely allied to the fighting forces—the aircraft warning service and the State Guard. Only last week Brig. Gen. William J. Keville, State Adjutant-General, called for 5,000 men between the ages of 18 and 50 to enter the ranks of the State Guard, while a large number of retail stores devoted their newspaper space to colorful advertisements appealing for volunteers for the Army information and filter centers under the First Fighter Command.

Enemy action on the coast of New England may seem unlikely, yet our military leaders are not slackening their diligence. As the good news continues to come from the fighting fronts civilians on the home front must still bend their backs to the task. Victory is sure, but it's no time to ship the oars—or even rest on them.

Truman Committee Again

The two unrelated matters that the Truman Committee of the Senate has turned up in its latest investigation of the war effort are deserving of the fullest development. Charges of substandard manufacturing have, fortunately, been so overshadowed by glowing accounts of performance—accounts which include Wright Aircraft engines, some of which were very probably made in the Lockland, Ohio, plant where the Truman group says defective materials were used—that after the first recoil of detestation, Americans have been inclined to make excuses.

Until courts rule on the evidence, it is proper to give the accused the benefit of the doubt, and that should be extended the Wright company now; but whatever guilt of one sort or another is finally established, severe correction is called for. However, justice requires that the same standards be applied to all, rich and poor, small and large.

It is worth noting that while large corporations have gotten off with a slap on the wrist, individuals have not fared so easily. Senator Homer Bone reported last week that one mechanic was sentenced to 15 years for damaging cables and tubing of planes, another got a year and a day for damaging a machine during "horseplay," a third was given five years for damage to a machine that required two hours for repair.

In the second matter, that of foreign airfields and their possible postwar use by American commercial planes, Senators James M. Mead of New York and Ralph O. Brewster of Maine may render useful service. In the decade prior to the present war development, international air service was hampered, and even largely frustrated, by political and nationalistic considerations that restricted facilities permitted outside planes.

The ideal postwar answer, of course, is not to insist that facilities Americans built as necessary steps in winning the war be retained as exclusive American prizes of victory; but, rather, that victory should stabilize that international amity and economic awareness which would keep open wide the freedom of air and airports no less than of the seas and its ports.

France as an Ally

The news from Washington that the United States is going to equip a French army of 300,000 men is welcome. So also is General Giraud's promise that France will help finish the war against Japan.

While we believe the emphasis should be placed on the substance rather than the manner of Franco-American collaboration, it is necessary to record that the circumstances surrounding the Giraud-Roosevelt pledges are not exactly ideal. The President's announcement that the United States will not recognize the French Committee of National Liberation politically, but will give it military aid, raises many questions.

What is political, and what is military? Is the Committee not a better focus of unity than either General Giraud or General de Gaulle? Is not this Committee as representative as some of the Governments in exile, which have been recognized although their people are not merely 95 per cent but 99 per cent in captivity? Will military aid be given equally to the two co-Presidents of the Committee or only to General Giraud?

Is the United States Government giving the appearance of trying to shelve General de Gaulle? Does not such an impression risk alienating a multitude of Frenchmen to whom he is the symbol of resistance? We hold no brief for General de Gaulle, but are not the entertainment of, and agreement with, one French leader in fact political acts? And do they promote French unity as much as would arrangements with the Committee?

We must hope that the substance of collaboration will prove more vital than the manner. General Giraud has emphasized the basic points on which he and General de Gaulle are agreed.

It would be well for Americans to do the same and to remind themselves that France is much bigger than any faction. Not only has she an Empire on the Mediterranean and, in Indo-China, an important stake in the Far East. More than 15,000 of her troops fell in Tunisia, and in the Battle of France more than either Britain or America has lost in this war. And freedom-loving France, so often overlooked in postwar plans, is bound to be again one of the great pillars of liberty and enlightenment.

Seems odd still to be applying the term "New Deal" after eleven years.

Sicily as a Battlefield

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

Sicily has been many times invaded. Garibaldi invaded it successfully less than a century ago. Greeks—units of the Greek navy are engaged in the present operations—attacked it 400 years before Julius Caesar landed in Britain. In the intervening period its plains, long famous for excellent honey, have known much of war. Now it is facing the biggest full-scale sea invasion of all history.

This invasion has never had a real parallel. Sicily's coasts are fortified; England in William the Conqueror's time had no beach or naval defenses. In Elizabeth's day, England had such defenses, but the Spanish Armada never succeeded in landing its forces. The only approach to a parallel—and that only relatively to the size of the military operations of the day—was the Athenian expedition against Sicily itself in the fifth century B. C. This expedition launched against Syracuse, which seems to be the northern limit of the present Allied attack, 134 triremes, 5,100 armed men, 480 archers, and 700 slingers; and it failed. It failed because it was hastily undertaken, it went out under the wrong general, and it underestimated the strength of the enemy opposition. All these mistakes the United Nations have today avoided; what wasn't achieved over 2,000 years ago, and in the same place, they confidently expect now to accomplish.

The Bookshelf

Oil and Mr. Ickes

Motorists tied to their homes by the gasoline shortage may appropriately and profitably spend their leisure reading Petroleum Administrator Harold L. Ickes's FIGHTIN' OIL (New York: Knopf. $1.75), a compact, not-too-heavy story of the oil shortage and the efforts of the Government and petroleum industry to relieve it.

Mr. Ickes, most prolific author of the Roosevelt Administration, says his latest book is written "to clear up a few issues that seem to have too many people confused and at the same time to give a bird's-eye view of the scope of oil's contribution to the winning of the war."

As antidotes to confusion, Mr. Ickes makes these points: Even with all the pipelines working 24 hours a day, seven days a week, restrictions on civilian driving will not be materially relaxed.

The United Nations should not waste time waiting anxiously for Hitler's oil tank gauge to show "empty"; if by any chance he should run out of gas he will be just that much easier to lick.

Though there is no prospect that Americans will wake up some morning and find their oil all gone, they must face the fact that over a period of years, they will be driven to obtain supplies from more and more inaccessible deposits by increasingly elaborate methods of recovery.

The friendly relationship between the Petroleum Administration and the petroleum industry, working together in a national emergency, may well serve as the postwar pattern for a better relationship between the Government and all business.

There is little "I told you so" in Mr. Ickes's portrayal of the oil situation. He can't help poking just a bit of ridicule at the newspapers that talked in the beginning of a "bogus" shortage, and at the Maloney committee of the Senate which blithely assured the country that there was no shortage except in stock surpluses.

Mr. Ickes also does a bit of defending of his own bygone argument with John J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, over the number of railroad tank cars available to carry oil to the Eastern seaboard when ocean-going tankers were put out of use. Mr. Pelley said there were 23,000. Mr. Ickes, afraid that the railroads were trying to ward off construction of a pipeline, said there were only between 5,000 and 6,000. Today, there are 70,000 tank cars serving the East coast. They have been drafted from the Middle West or transferred to oil from other services.

At any rate, Mr. Ickes's insistence that there were not 20,000 tank cars "idle" in 1941 has little place in the picture today.

There is little of the curmudgeon in "Fightin' Oil." Mr. Ickes has put personality aside to give the reading public a straightforward, simple picture of the oil situation that can be easily read and digested in a couple of hours.

M. H.

Our Readers Say—

Max Stephan's Sentence

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial defending President Roosevelt's commutation of Max Stephan's sentence might have taken into consideration something of the other side of the situation. The loss or saving of Max Stephan's human life is of no great significance, but the principle involved is the big thing and, in my opinion, this act of the President will have very deep reaching, world-wide repercussions for the worse, not the better.

First of all, it will encourage all the Bundists, saboteurs, and spies to carry on even more brazenly, for if "life imprisonment" is the penalty involved (with probable release after the war), isn't it worth the chance to them?

Secondly, what will our boys in Africa and the Pacific think of the President's statement that the penalty was "too severe"? Of course, it isn't too severe for them to lose their lives, is it? What will our Gold Star mothers think?

Third, the people in Germany will not be impressed with our chickenheartedness. They will only laugh and say, as Max Stephan himself bragged, "The Führer would never let him burn." No, it will certainly not encourage those in occupied Europe who are every day sacrificing lives in order to stamp out this Nazism.

Lastly, the evidence brought out in the trial proved that Max did not do this on the spur of the moment, because he had previous connections with the prisoner. The submarine saboteurs, on the other hand, were carrying out orders, while this man Stephan was an American citizen who had stooped to the lowest degree of traitor.

Glen Rock, N. J. (MRS.) FLORENCE HUNT

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The Battle of Europe Has Begun"—Eisenhower

The Restaurant Man Has His Troubles, Too

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

So many restaurant people have commented on the article "Restaurant Roll Back Needed," by Alexander H. Williams, under the caption, "The Country Speaks," in The Christian Science Monitor for June 26 that I wanted to give you their reaction, knowing that you are always anxious to get more than one angle on any given situation.

We are interested in this article because Mr. Williams presents the viewpoint of the customer which we feel is exceedingly important. First of all, we realize restaurant service has slowed up considerably. This is due to two factors—the shortage of help and the increase of patronage in urban areas. Great numbers of skilled men and women workers have entered the various armed forces and the defense industries. Through our State and National Restaurant Associations we have asked that the industry be declared "essential" by the War Manpower Commission, as we believe it is essential in fact in our towns and cities today. The Commission has not yet fully acceded to this request. However, it has taken a step in this direction by authorizing its directors, in areas where labor shortages exist, to designate local restaurants "needed."

The increase in patronage of restaurants in the past year has been marked in most localities. In Boston, for example, many eating places are registering increases of from 20 per cent to 30 per cent in customers, despite the extreme difficulty of obtaining sufficient help. Large numbers of servicemen and women are located near or constantly passing through the city. Many office buildings vacated during depression days are now crowded with the workers of wartime governmental agencies and of companies engaged in war work. Then, too, the shortage of domestic help and perhaps of ration coupons has caused many city dwellers to eat more meals away from their homes.

* * *

Discourtesy, of course, cannot be condoned. It is an accompaniment to lack of training and ignorance. Restaurateurs are fully alive to this situation, and in spite of the high labor turnover are doing their utmost to bring employees to realize that their job is also part of the war effort. Progressive restaurant operators as well as other businessmen know that ill will resulting from discourteous and inefficient service today will react adversely in the postwar era, as Mr. Williams points out.

Folks who actually buy food for their families or pay the market bills have been painfully aware of the rise in food costs over the past year. What the general public does not always realize is that the restaurateurs in Massachusetts, for instance, paid approximately 22 per cent more for food in April, 1943, than in September, 1942, the month just before wage stabilization.

Furthermore, even though wages have been "frozen," in reality restaurant labor costs have increased. This is in part due to the fact that the unskilled worker cannot do as much as the trained employee whose place he has taken.

* * *

Margins in the restaurant business are figured in terms of pennies, and the successful operators have always been reluctant to increase prices. Price increases drive business to the competitor. Thus the restaurant food item has two competitors: the other items on the menu and the restaurant around the corner. Faced with the price advances on raw food and increased labor and overhead costs, no operator could maintain last year's prices and still meet his pay rolls and remain in business. Hence, it was necessary to increase prices on many items. Before rationing, it was customary to buy certain commodities ahead in times of abundancy. In these instances, the restaurant did not increase its price until it was forced to enter the market for a new supply. In normal times the increase in business now being registered would make for lower unit costs all along the line. Under present conditions, however, with the necessity for additional help in connection with rationing, price policies, withholding tax deductions, etc., the problem of making a profit in operating a restaurant is difficult.

It is surprising that Mr. Williams should complain about the limiting of portions on ice cream, sugar, and other scarce items. Restaurants complying with the wartime regulations have been severely limited in the supply of these commodities, and rather than being criticized should be commended for their fairness in making these foods available to all of their customers in co-operation with the war effort.

Mr. Williams is also critical of the chain restaurants. I hold no brief for the chains as against individual operations, but in all fairness it should be pointed out that the chains generally have been uniform in their prices, which sometimes have been criticized by individual operators for being lower than the general levels.

As a matter of fact, the Office of Price Administration in April of this year issued an order requiring all restaurants in the Nation to file with the local rationing boards a list of their menu prices as of April 4 to 10, 1943. Later in many sections of the country, district OPA directors issued orders freezing all restaurant prices at the April 4 to 10 level. In areas where prices have not been formally "frozen," local OPA directors have made it clear that if prices exceed this April 4 to 10 level, a freeze order will be forthcoming.

* * *

The restaurateur's lot is not a happy one these days, but whose is? I have encountered men who would like to follow Louis Sherry's example and close their doors because they see the ideals of service to which they have given years of hard work to build up thrown aside by some thoughtless and untrained employee. I could tell you about restaurant owners filling in for dishwashers and sitting up nights to make out tax returns, rationing forms and a hundred and one such chores. It would be calamitous, indeed, if restaurants in great numbers were to suspend service.

I cannot close this letter without saying that the restaurant industry owes a great deal to the co-operation given by its customers these days. Most people seem to understand the problems the restaurants are facing, and in general there are few complaints. Perhaps not enough. Certainly, articles like those of Mr. Williams do a service in bringing to light the customer's viewpoint, and if the public can hear the restaurant side of the story as well, I am confident that needed improvements may be brought about and that the industry itself will do a better job in serving the public.

JOHN W. STOKES, President,
Massachusetts Restaurant Association

Boston

The Wide Horizon

Railroads and the Postwar Era

By Ralph Budd

President, Burlington Lines

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO

One of the most urgent needs confronting the railroads today is that of adequate financial reserves, to insure an up-to-date plant with which to meet the demands and the competition of other forms of transportation after the war.

Looking back to 1939, we find that there then were five active and aggressive competing modes of transport, i. e., the railways, highways, waterways, airways, and pipe lines. At that time there was no indication that there would be any degree of embarrassment in providing all the facilities necessary to handle all traffic offered.

The following year, the railroads surveyed their aggregate facilities and started a program which, among other things, would increase the ownership of freight cars to 1,800,000 and 42,000 locomotives. This was deemed essential because the Government was negotiating many large contracts indicating the magnitude of the proposed defense program. Subsequently, the Selective Service Act foretold a substantial Army, with necessary training facilities; the Navy planned a two-ocean fleet; the merchant marine building program and the Lend-Lease Act all indicated a fast-growing volume of rail traffic.

* * *

All of these activities were and are being financed principally from public funds. During 1942, the Panama Canal was closed to commercial tonnage. The activities of enemy submarines diverted the water-borne oil traffic to the railways, while rubber shortages had a similar effect in the diversion of traffic from the highways to the railways.

These changes resulted in further rail increases, exceeding all record of previous railroad performance. But a great deal of this is of an abnormal and temporary nature and will not remain with the railroads after peace is declared.

Whatever expenditures the railroads have made to meet these emergencies have been principally by their own financing, which establishes a record in the present emergency.

In 1943, rail-owned freight cars and locomotives are still fewer than were proposed in 1940, due to inability to secure necessary materials. The result is that the railroads have been maintaining a plant at an excessive maintenance cost, repairing cars and locomotives that under normal conditions would have been retired, and rail in track that is fast reaching the point of exhaustion and will have to be replaced just as soon as materials are made available.

The principal rail patron now is the Government. A part of our traffic is subject to land-grant reductions; the extent to which such rates will apply will not be determined until long after peace occurs.

* * *

Recent technological advancement in the building of rolling-stock had to be given up. A large per cent of cars and engines purchased are not of the most satisfactory or modern type and design. Only a limited number of Diesels are available, and steam locomotives are built with less alloy steel than normally specified.

Freight cars are of composite carbon steel and wood construction, not in keeping with advance practice. No passenger cars can be built. Therefore, we find the roads wearing out their plant rapidly, and being obliged to pay out taxes, wages and materials in substantially greater percentage of gross revenues than ever before.

We are aware of great advancements made in other forms of transportation under impetus of war. The greatest possible experience is being made available to our competitors at no expense to them. They will be far advanced in technique, we are told, when hostilities cease. If only a measure of this forecast is true, the railroads will have to be accorded fair treatment with relation to their present earnings, to insure their maintenance as a vital part of the transportation system of this country in the postwar era.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

On Forms of Government

The presumption of dictating to an independent nation the form of its government is so arrogant, so atrocious, that indignation as well as moral sentiment enlists all our partialities and prayers in favor of one, and our equal execrations against the other.—THOMAS JEFFERSON in a letter to James Monroe, June 11, 1823.

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